

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-66078) DATE: 7/2/65  
ATTENTION SA:

FROM : SUPERVISOR JOHN S. TEMPLE

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN  
RACIAL MATTERS (CIRM)  
IS - C

DEADLINE 7/26/65

The next quarterly report regarding CIRM will be due August 1, 1965, and assignments for preparation of inserts for this report are set out herein.

Each office is required to furnish a report suitable for dissemination showing the precise extent of influence in racial matters, whether the influence is by the Communist Party or by other communist groups. The report will serve as an in-depth factual analysis of the current problem of communist influence in racial matters. A comprehensive review of all pertinent files is required and all pertinent information should be catalogued and documented in accordance with the outline set out at the end of this memo.

Where specific information required by the outline is not available in office files immediate discreet inquiries should be made to obtain this; for example, if the current officers of an organization are not known, obtain their identities. However, the Bureau desires that only the names of those persons on whom a subversive characterization is available should be set forth in this report.

In characterizing these individuals furnish information as coincident with the period of activity as possible. These characterizations will no longer be included in a separate glossary, but should be a part of the item which reports the activity wherever possible. Where the source who furnishes this item cannot characterize an individual mentioned therein, then a characterization of the individual by another source should follow in the next paragraph. Check with SA PLAYMAN before preparing any characterization.

JST:srb  
(13)

100-66078-318

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUL 7 1965	
FBI—LOS ANGELES	
PLAYMAN	

LA 100-66078

In preparing your insert leave T-symbol numbers blank but record identities of sources and location of information to one side in parentheses so that the proper T-symbol can be assigned later. If you dictate your insert it should be prepared on stencils and the documentation furnished SA PLAYMAN separately.

The following outline will be followed in the preparation of inserts and the following research and file review is assigned:

A. CPUSA	File #	Agent
1. SCDGP		
Negro Question	100-24345	PLAYMAN
CIRM	100-66078	PLAYMAN
CP Attempts to Infiltrate Mass Organizations	100-55887	PLAYMAN
CP Youth Matters	100-24346	
2. W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs	100-65227	

(Subdivide as plans, strategy, Party line, and the like made at District and lower levels, including expressions by local leaders and rank-and-file members; and plans, etc., as revealed in Party publications and other propaganda, media, directives, press releases, etc. Party expressions, when directed to a specific event covered under II, should be included under II.)

B. OTHER COMMUNIST GROUPS

1. SWP	100-17375	PITTMAN
2. YSA	100-57253	OAKES
3. Provisional Organizing Committee	100-56839	NORTH

(Subdivide each of these as indicated in Section A above.)

LA 100-66078

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

157-636  
157-636B  
157-636C

BARNES

(Report information on communist direction and influence of and participation in racial demonstrations or other activities with racial overtones. List activities in chronological order with lettered subheadings and set out nature of event, sponsors and participating groups, total participants, number and identity of subversives involved, whether subversives directed, controlled, instigated, or merely participated, whether violence resulted and if subversives involved, arrests and court disposition of subversives, and efforts of supporting groups to avoid communist involvement. If a particular event had no communist involvement it should not be included, and in no case should it be necessary to identify a non-subversive involved in a demonstration.)

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. NAACP	100-5589	<input type="text"/>
B. UCRC	100-65697	<input type="text"/>
C. CORE	105-255	D. GIBBS
D. MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT	157-909	L. JOHNSON
E. N-VAC	100-65284	<input type="text"/>
F. SNCC	100-63822	<input type="text"/>
G. SCOPE	100-66793	<input type="text"/>

b6  
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LA 100-66078

(Set out information concerning only the local branches of the above organizations in this territory. The number of members should be indicated. Include information as to officers and others in positions of influence who have present or past subversive connections, information as to other subversives who are merely members, specific evidence of influence wielded by subversives, policy concerning communist participation in the organization (such as prohibition against communists holding office or membership), or if no such stated policy so indicate, and use and distribution of communist propaganda.)



F B I

Date: 7/15/65

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_ CODE  
(Type in plaintext or code)  
Via TELETYPE URGENT  
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)  
ATLANTA  
NEW YORK

FROM: LOS ANGELES (100-66078)(P)

CIRM

RE NEWYORK TELETYPE, JULY FIFTEEN INSTANT.

FILES, LOS ANGELES DIVISION, REFLECT [REDACTED] AKA

[REDACTED] REPORTEDLY ACTIVE IN WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL STRIKE  
FOR PEACE AND EDITOR OF "LA-WISP BULLETIN" FROM SIXTY TWO TO  
SIXTY FOUR IN LOS ANGELES.

LOS ANGELES FILES CONTAIN NO INFORMATION ON [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] AKA [REDACTED] OTHER THAN THAT  
SET OUT IN RE NEW YORK TEL.

[REDACTED] ADVISED THIS DATE THAT [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] TRUE NAME MRS. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] LOS ANGELES, MOVED TO NEW YORK CITY IN FALL SIXTY FOUR  
AND RESIDES APARTMENT [REDACTED]

1 - 100-65614 [REDACTED]

GBP:bjs  
(2) *bjs*OUT GOING  
VIA RADIO

SEARCHED

MSG NR.

TWX

GR.

328

INDEXED

DATE

7-15-65

SERIALIZED

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16-2325

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Approved: *JST*Special Agent in Charge *WMD*

100-66078-324

PAGE TWO

LA 100-66078

[REDACTED], NEW YORK CITY. SOURCE ADDED [REDACTED] ARRANGED TO SECURE POSITION AS TEACHER AT UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT LOS ANGELES BUT WHEN IT WAS DETERMINED HER [REDACTED]'S PLAY WAS A SUCCESS, SHE DID NOT ACCEPT THE POSITION AND JOINED HER HUSBAND IN NEW YORK CITY. SOURCE UNAWARE WHETHER [REDACTED] ACTOR OR PLAYWRIGHT.

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b7C

CURRENT ACADEMY PLAYERS DIRECTORY LISTS ONE [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] AS CHARACTER ACTOR, HOLLYWOOD.

LOS ANGELES HAS NO IDENTIFIABLE INFORMATION ON [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] OR [REDACTED]

7/18/65

airtel

To: SACs Atlanta (100-6670)  
✓ Los Angeles (100-66078)  
New York (100-153735)

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

ReNYtel to Bureau, Atlanta and Los Angeles 7/14/65 concerning a Mrs. [redacted] who recently accompanied Stanley David Levison from New York City to Atlanta, Georgia, in connection with affairs of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). ReLarad to Bureau, Atlanta and New York re Mrs. [redacted], 7/15/65.

It is most imperative that there be an immediate determination as to the positive identity of this woman, what her specific connections are with SCLC and such key individuals as Levison and the SCLC head, Martin Luther King, Jr., and what, if any, subversive background she has.

Recipient offices should immediately run out all appropriate leads and, particularly, Los Angeles and New York should establish with certainty any subversive connections.

As it appears that Mrs. [redacted] is a present resident of New York City, all pertinent information developed should be expedited to the New York Office which should then prepare an appropriate characterization of this woman suitable for dissemination. Submit same to the Bureau, Atlanta and Los Angeles. The Bureau should be kept promptly advised of all pertinent developments relating to Mrs. [redacted]

Inquiries relative to [redacted] must be most discreet and no action taken which could prove embarrassing to the Bureau.

100-66078-325

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JUL 7 1965	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

Phymen

Pls expedite handling -

## DECODED COPY

☐ Radio☒ Teletype

440 AM EDST URGENT 7-15-65 JAA  
TO DIRECTOR, ATLANTA AND LOS ANGELES  
FROM NE YORK 150626 GRS 332 VIA RAMONA

CIRM.

RE NEW YORK AIRTEL AND LHM JULY THIRTEEN LAST, BUREAU AIRTEL  
TO NEW YORK AND ATLANTA JULY THIRTEEN LAST.

UNKNOWN FEMALE WHO ACCOMPANIED STANLEY DAVID LEVISON TO  
ATLANTA ON JULY ELEVEN LAST IDENTIFIED AS MRS. [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

SHE LISTED HER BENEFICIARY AS [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] NYC. NYO HAS NO INFO IDENT. WITH MRS.  
[REDACTED] OR [REDACTED] BUT FOLLOWING INFO WAS LOCATED  
WHICH COULD POSSIBLY BE IDENT WITH MRS. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] WAS KNOWN TO BE PERSONAL FRIEND OF  
ALFRED K. STERN AND MARTHA STERN OR MARTHA DODD STERN. [REDACTED]  
WAS FORMERLY MARRIED TO [REDACTED] AND WAS EMPLOYED BY [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] NBC, NY, AS WRITER AND EDITOR, AND KNOWN AS [REDACTED]

b6  
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Playman

PAGE TWO

[REDACTED] AND [REDACTED]  
IN NINETEEN FIFTY SEVEN, [REDACTED] ADVISED HIS FORMER [REDACTED]  
WAS AT THAT TIME MARRIED TO [REDACTED] AN ACTOR AND WAS  
LIVING IN CALIFORNIA, AND IN NINETEEN FORTY EIGHT WAS ACTIVE  
IN HENRY WALLACE CAMPAIGN AND WORKED WITH THE STERNS IN THIS  
CAMPAIGN. STERNS WERE SUBJECTS IN CASXXX MOCASE.

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LOS ANGELES WILL SUTEL ANY AVAILABLE INFO RE THE [REDACTED]  
TO BUREAU, ATLANTA, AND NEW YORK.

END

LA RAXXX NLB

FBI LOS ANG.



~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

New York, New York  
July 13, 1965

Bureau 100-442529

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters  
Internal Security - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on July 9, 1965, that, on that date, Stanley Levison contacted [redacted] who is working with the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). [redacted] told Levison that the Reverend (Martin Luther) King read Levison's memorandum and would bring it before the executive committee on July 19, 1965. Levison stated that he too had spoken with [redacted] of the SCLC), and was advised of the same information.

Levison said that the one who will have to be convinced of the memorandum is the Reverend (Ralph) Abernathy, (Treasurer of the SCLC) because Abernathy does not want to spend money. Levison stated the the object of the memorandum is to raise funds through the SCLC by soliciting contributions from various churches. He said that the decision had been made to hire one [redacted] [redacted] Nashville, Tennessee, Second Vice-President of the SCLC), to handle this solicitation and that [redacted] would be made a first secretary of the church and would contact various churches for funds.

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This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~

Group 1

Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification

100-66078-327

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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JUL 15 1965	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

*Rayman*

~~SECRET~~

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters  
Internal Security - C

Levison advised that he was leaving for Atlanta, Georgia, on Sunday night (July 11, 1965) accompanied by a woman, [redacted] whom he intended to introduce to members of the executive staff meeting.

The source was unable to advise the reason for Albertson's intended meeting with SCLC members in Atlanta.

On the night of July 11, 1965, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed Stanley Levison, accompanied by unknown white female [redacted], board Delta Airlines Flight Number 923, at Kennedy International Airport, New York, which flight was scheduled to depart New York for Atlanta at 6:40 PM.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in April, 1964, that Stanley Levison was a secret member of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), in July, 1963. In late 1963 and early 1964, he criticized the Communist Party (CP) for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. Levison was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position on civil rights. His differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism.

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A representative of the Airport Sales Corporation, United Terminal Building, Insurance Counter, Kennedy International Airport, made available information on July 11, 1965, that Mrs. [redacted] had made application for insurance on the evening of July 11, 1965. She gave her address as [redacted] Los Angeles, California, and she listed the name of her beneficiary as [redacted]  
[redacted], New York City.

- 2 -

~~SECRET~~

F B I

Date: 7/13/65

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM  
(OO: NY)

Re New York teletype, 7/9/65.

There are enclosed for the Bureau 9 copies of a letterhead memorandum containing information furnished by [redacted] on 7/9/65, concerning a conversation between STANLEY LEVISON and [redacted]. Two copies of the letterhead memorandum, dated and captioned as above, are enclosed for Atlanta and Los Angeles and one copy for Memphis.

LEVISON was observed leaving for Atlanta, Georgia, aboard Delta Airlines Flight Number 923, on the evening of 7/11/65, by SAS [redacted] and [redacted]. He was accompanied by an unknown white female who registered in Atlanta as Mrs. [redacted] New York City. New York indices contain no references for this name.

This source used to characterize STANLEY LEVISON is NY 694-S\*.

- 4 - Bureau (100-442529) (Encls. 9) (RM)
  - (1 - 100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING)
- 2 - Atlanta (100-6670) (Encls. 2) (RM)
  - (1 - 100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
- ② - Los Angeles (100- ) (Encls. 2) (RM)
- 1 - Memphis (100- ) (Encls. 1) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - New York (100-149194) (COMINFIL SCLC) (41)
- 1 - New York (100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (42)
- 1 - New York (100-153735) (42)

JFO:gmd  
(13)

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_

M Per \_\_\_\_\_

100-66078-328

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JUL 15 1965	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

*Boymen*



NY 100-153735

This letterhead memorandum is classified "~~Secret~~" because it contains information from [REDACTED], a highly sensitive source furnishing information about racial matters in the United States and Communist influence therein.

LEAD:

LOS ANGELES

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Los Angeles will furnish any pertinent information it might have regarding Mrs. [REDACTED]



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Los Angeles, California  
July 23, 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PROPOSED PICKETING OF NORTH  
AMERICAN AVIATION, INCORPORATED  
DOWNEY, CALIFORNIA, BY  
FREEDOM FIGHTERS  
LATTER PART OF JULY OR  
EARLY AUGUST, 1965  
INFORMATION CONCERNING

All sources referred to hereinafter have furnished reliable information in the past.

On July 1, 1965, [redacted] Special Agent, Security Department, North American Aviation, Incorporated, Space and Information Systems Division, 12214 Lakewood Boulevard, Downey, California, advised that on that date [redacted] (infra), accompanied by another individual, appeared at the Personnel Office of North American Aviation, Incorporated, Downey, California, advising that he was a representative of an organization called Freedom Fighters. He demanded to know how many Negroes had been hired by North American Aviation, Incorporated, as compared with Caucasians. He stated he was interested in the general hiring policies of the plant. He made a veiled threat that if he did not secure the information he desired, he would throw up 150 pickets in the immediate area, date not indicated.

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Regarding [redacted], Mrs. [redacted], [redacted] California, advised on December 22, 1954, that a relative of [redacted] had indicated [redacted] is a "psycho case" and he has received treatment for mental disorders.

Confidential informants have reported that [redacted] has been affiliated with a number of communist dominated organizations between 1953 and 1963.

- 10 - Bureau
- 1 - Region II, Pasadena GROUP 1
- 1 - OSI, Maywood Excluded from automatic
- 1 - FIO, Los Angeles downgrading and
- 1 - Secret Service, LA declassification
- 10 - Los Angeles (100-New)
- (1) - 100-66078, CIRM)

CEW:cem  
(24)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
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100-66078-345

PROPOSED PICKETING OF NORTH  
AMERICAN AVIATION, INCORPORATED  
DOWNEY, CALIFORNIA, BY  
FREEDOM FIGHTERS  
LATTER PART OF JULY OR  
EARLY AUGUST, 1965  
INFORMATION CONCERNING

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In several interviews with FBI Agents between 1953 and 1965, [ ] has admitted his affiliation with a number of communist dominated organizations. He also admitted having formed several organizations of his own.

A first source advised in the summer of 1964 that [ ] wrote of his long standing support of Fidel Castro, Premier of Cuba, and of the Cuban Revolution.

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[ ] Counter Intelligence Division, Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of the Army, Washington, D.C., advised on March 15, 1965, an anonymous letter had been received from an American soldier in France that [ ] advocated that soldiers refuse to fight in "unjustified" wars such as Viet Nam and the Congo.

An article in the February 13, 1965, issue of the "New York Times", a New York daily newspaper, reveals that Ramsey was arrested in Algiers, Algeria, on December 29, 1964, suspected of being a "counter revolutionary communist".

[ ] advised on June 5, 1965, that he had been released by Algerian authorities and he returned to Compton, California.

[ ] is described as follows:

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PROPOSED PICKETING OF NORTH  
AMERICAN AVIATION, INCORPORATED  
DOWNEY, CALIFORNIA, BY  
FREEDOM FIGHTERS  
LATTER PART OF JULY OR  
EARLY AUGUST, 1965  
INFORMATION CONCERNING

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Name

[redacted]  
Also Known As

Dr. [redacted]  
Dr. [redacted]  
Dr. [redacted]

[redacted]  
Dr. [redacted]

[redacted]  
Dr. [redacted]

[redacted]  
Dr. [redacted]

Sex

Male

Race

White

Nationality

b6  
b7c

American

Age

26

Born

[redacted]  
Los Angeles, California

Height

5'7" - 5'8"

Weight

135-138 pounds

Build

Slender

Eyes

Blue, grey

Hair

Light brown, blond,  
wavy, butch

Father

Mother

FBI Number

[redacted]  
956-936 D

Social Security No.

Selective Service No.

[redacted]  
4-124-38-463

Local Draft Board No.

124 at Downey, California

On July 12, 1965, [redacted] (supra) furnished  
a letter dated June 21, 1965, addressed to the Personnel

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PROPOSED PICKETING OF NORTH  
AMERICAN AVIATION, INCORPORATED  
DOWNEY, CALIFORNIA, BY  
FREEDOM FIGHTERS  
LATTER PART OF JULY OR  
EARLY AUGUST, 1965  
INFORMATION CONCERNING

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director of North American Aviation, Incorporated, from [redacted] of Freedom Fighters. He indicated he was interested in their assistance in connection with his program to attack the social inequalities in the area. He pointed out that a superficial investigation of the plant's personnel practices indicated a definite lack of adherence toward the nation's stated principles of equal employment. He requested an appointment on June 23, 1965, to discuss the personnel percentage breakdown.

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On July 19, 1965, a leaflet from an undesignated sender was received by the FBI captioned "Freedom Fighters". It described the group as a "new militant action group attempting the implementation and broadening of the latter-day teachings of america's great libertine, malcolm X". It revealed that a picnic workshop was planned for July 18, 1965, between 1:00 p.m. and 3:00 p.m. at Furman Park, 10419 South Rives, Downey, California. The leaflet revealed [redacted] was [redacted] of the organization and would discuss "africa's uhuru and its meaning to america's struggle". The leaflet revealed [redacted] had just returned from one and one half years research tour through Africa "observing or working in three revolutions".

The leaflet further indicated that the following other topics would be considered: "is there a need for stronger militancy? should the deacons be invited to form a chapter in Los Angeles? is our space program being built upon hate and prejudice? is direct action against north american aviation needed?"

The leaflet announced that a short film on voter registration in the South would be shown by a representative

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PROPOSED PICKETING OF NORTH  
AMERICAN AVIATION, INCORPORATED  
DOWNEY, CALIFORNIA, BY  
FREEDOM FIGHTERS  
LATTER PART OF JULY OR  
EARLY AUGUST, 1965  
INFORMATION CONCERNING

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), a civil rights organization, and that training in nonviolent direct action and how to negotiate would be given by a representative of the Los Angeles Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), a civil rights organization.

The leaflet invited all groups, stating "no matter what your concern, [redacted] civil rights to communist---- welcome".

The address of Freedom Fighters was listed as 112 North Culver Street, Compton, California.

A photograph of Malcolm X appeared on the leaflet.

Malcolm X was a publicly publicized former national leader of the Nation of Islam (see appendix).

Another source advised on July 21, 1965, that the first meeting of Freedom Fighters was held on Sunday, July 18, 1965, in Furman Park, Downey, California. Eighteen persons were present and the group was led by [redacted]. Representatives of CORE and Hell's Angeles, described as an organization of motorcycle riders who are frequently involved in public disorders, were present. Some of the group sang integrationist songs.

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At one point, [redacted] was discussing the subject of revolution with several persons present. One person stated, "Go ahead and tell them what you were telling me about killing 15 or 20 million people." [redacted] stated something to the effect, "This would be as a last resort."

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PROPOSED PICKETING OF NORTH  
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DOWNEY, CALIFORNIA, BY  
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EARLY AUGUST, 1965  
INFORMATION CONCERNING

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[ ] indicated that originally there had been four members of Freedom Fighters, but two members had quit the group. He stated that one of the aims of Freedom Fighters would be to attempt to get the Deacons for Defense and Justice, a civil rights organization, to organize a chapter in Los Angeles to provide a more militant type of group than that which is currently involved in the local civil rights movement. He discussed the line of violent action and revolution until another individual indicated that the nonviolent protest method was the only way that he believed revolution would be successful. [ ] then stated that he agreed for the time being that nonviolence is the best policy. He stated the group must train themselves so that when the great masses of people break out from the ghettos we must be ready so that we can direct the revolution to a successful overthrow of the government. He then stated "nonviolent today; tomorrow we shoot the President; who knows?"

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At this point, a member of the group stated that whether or not one agrees with what the other believes, they should all work together toward the common goal of socialism.

[ ] stated that another aim of the Freedom Fighters would be to support the Viet Cong in Viet Nam. He stated that as the Freedom Fighters grow, he hopes to find persons who would be interested in going to Hanoi to aid in the revolution. He added, "A lot of people don't like to get involved in these revolutions against the government because it is treason," but he stated he was involved in three of them so they can see that it can be done. He further stated they also want to get people from there (Viet Nam) to come aid us.

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PROPOSED PICKETING OF NORTH  
AMERICAN AVIATION, INCORPORATED  
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FREEDOM FIGHTERS  
LATTER PART OF JULY OR  
EARLY AUGUST, 1965  
INFORMATION CONCERNING

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

A representative from Hell's Angels indicated they would be interested in joining the Freedom Fighters movement since their beliefs are the same. He pointed out that Hell's Angeles already participate in a communal way of life sharing everything, including women, and that they desire freedom to live as they please having sex orgies and smoking marijuana.

b6  
b7C [ ] referred to the Downey plant of North American Aviation, Incorporated, stating he had tried to get them to meet with them but they had refused to do so. He stated he was not going to take their word until they can produce the books to show that they are not bigoted.

He added, "We are going to demonstrate there in about two weeks having sit-ins and chain-ins."

This last source further advised on July 21, 1965, that demonstrations were given to show how to conduct a picket line, how to nonviolently keep persons from breaking through the picket line, and how to lie down in a curled up position in order to make it difficult for law enforcement officers to place a demonstrator under arrest.

This last source furnished a letter dated June 23, 1965, from Freedom Fighters indicating that the group was developing a totally independent program to attack the social problems of Downey. The letter revealed that individual committees were being formed to investigate reported prejudices in employment, particularly at North American Aviation, Incorporated; Downey's schools, post offices, government, etc. and in housing, including apartments, realtors' practices, Mexican ghettos, stores, sidewalks, lighting, sewerage, refuse collection, etc.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



PROPOSED PICKETING OF NORTH  
AMERICAN AVIATION, INCORPORATED  
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FREEDOM FIGHTERS  
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EARLY AUGUST, 1965  
INFORMATION CONCERNING

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The letter revealed that if sincere cooperation is not extended and "only after we have exhausted all verbal exchanges will we then take to the streets in a most militant series of picketing, mass demonstrations, sit-ins--- and in fact the utilization of the most effective means to achieve equal rights for all men regardless of race, creed or color".

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~REPORTED PICTURING OF LOYAL~~  
~~RECEIVED AT WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF~~  
~~COLOMBIA, JANUARY 1957, ON~~  
~~RECEIVED AT WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF~~  
~~COLOMBIA, MAY 8, 1964, ON~~  
~~RECEIVED AT WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF~~  
~~COLOMBIA, MAY 5, 1958, ON~~  
~~RECEIVED AT WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF~~  
~~COLOMBIA, MAY 5, 1958, ON~~

APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NATION OF ISLAM, formerly  
 referred to as the Muslim  
 Cult of Islam, also known as  
Muhammad's Temples of Islam

In January, 1957, a source advised Elijah Muhammad has described his organization on a nationwide basis as the "Nation of Islam," (NOI) and "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

On May 8, 1964, a second source advised Elijah Muhammad is the national leader of the NOI; Muhammad's Temple of Islam No. 2, 5335 South Greenwood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, is the national headquarters of the NOI; and in mid-1960, Muhammad and other NOI officials, when referring to Muhammad's organization on a nationwide basis, commenced using either "Mosque" or "Temple" when mentioning one of "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

The NOI is an all-Negro organization which was originally organized in 1930 in Detroit, Michigan. Muhammad claims to have been selected by Allah, the Supreme Being, to lead the so-called Negro race out of slavery in the wilderness of North America by establishing an independent black nation in the United States. Members following Muhammad's teachings and his interpretation of the "Koran" believe there is no such thing as a Negro; that the so-called Negroes are slaves of the white race, referred to as "white devils," in the United States; and that the white race, because of its exploitation of the so-called Negroes, must and will be destroyed in the approaching "War of Armageddon."

In the past, officials and members of the NOI, including Muhammad, have refused to register under the provisions of the Selective Service Acts and have declared that members owe no allegiance to the United States.

On May 5, 1958, the first source advised Muhammad had, upon advice of legal counsel, tempered his personal statements and instructions to his ministers concerning the principles of his organization in order to avoid possible prosecution by the United States Government; however, he did not indicate any fundamental changes in the teachings of his organization.

APPENDIX CONTINUED

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

2  
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
APPENDIX CONTINUED

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
NATION OF ISLAM, formerly  
referred to as the Muslim  
Cult of Islam, also known as  
Muhammad's Temples of Islam

On May 7, 1964, a third source advised Muhammad had, early in July, 1958, decided to de-emphasize the religious aspects of the teachings of Islam and to stress the economic benefits to be derived by those Negroes who joined the NOI. This policy change, according to Muhammad, would help him acquire additional followers and create more interest in his programs.

APPENDIX

7/23/65

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100- )  
FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-New)  
RE: PROPOSED PICKETING OF  
NORTH AMERICAN AVIATION,  
INCORPORATED,  
DOWNEY, CALIFORNIA, BY  
FREEDOM FIGHTERS  
LATTER PART OF JULY OR  
EARLY AUGUST, 1965  
INFORMATION CONCERNING  
OO: Los Angeles

Re Los Angeles teletype to Bureau 7/23/65.

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies of a  
letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination regarding  
captioned matter.

One copy of this letterhead memorandum is also  
being furnished to Region II, Pasadena; Office of Special  
Investigations, Maywood; Field Intelligence Office, Los  
Angeles; and Secret Service, Los Angeles.

4 - Bureau (Enc. 10) (RM)

(1 - 100-415707, [REDACTED])  
10 - Los Angeles  
(1 - 105-255, CORE)  
(1 - 100-63822, SNCC)  
(1 - 100-66078, CIRM)  
(1 - 157-1184, DEACONS FOR DEFENSE)  
(1 - 94-1420, HELL'S ANGELS)  
(1 - 100-46478, [REDACTED])  
(1 - 157-1000, RACIAL RIOTS)  
(1 - 157-943, POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE -  
MAJOR URBAN AREAS)

CEW:cem  
(14)

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b7c

SEARCHED —  
INDEXED —  
SERIALIZED —  
FILED —

100-66078-346

LA 100-New

At 2:10 p.m. on 7/23/65 SA [ ] Secret Service, Los Angeles, was advised and at 3:35 p.m., 7/23/65 Captain DARREL M. MORROW, Region II, Pasadena, was advised, both by SA CLAUDE E. WILLIS.

The Downey Police Department and the Los Angeles Sheriff's Office are fully cognizant.

The sources used in the letterhead memorandum are as follows:

The first source concerning Cuban sympathies is [ ] Confidential Source, Cuba.

The second source is IVAN ROBINSON, Chief of Police, Downey Police Department, to SA WILLIS on 7/21/65.

Sources regarding communist dominated organizational affiliations are [ ] and Former [ ].

Although [ ] and [ ] have been orally advised of the proposed picketing, Bureau authority is being requested to disseminate to these sources a blind memorandum containing information based upon attached letterhead memorandum. Extra copies have been prepared for these agencies but will not be disseminated until Bureau authority is granted.

The activities of the newly formed Freedom Fighters, which is headed by Los Angeles Security Index subject [ ] will be closely followed in order to determine if this organization meets the requirements set forth in Section 87E, Page 83, of the Manual of Instructions regarding cominfil of organizations.

The Bureau will be kept advised of further developments in connection with the planned picketing of the Downey Plant of North American Aviation, Incorporated.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum is being classified confidential since data reported by sources referred to could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness thereof.

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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE <b>LOS ANGELES</b>	OFFICE OF ORIGIN <b>NEW YORK</b>	DATE <b>7/30/65</b>	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD <b>4/29 - 7/27/65</b>
TITLE OF CASE  <b>COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS</b>		REPORT MADE BY <b>GORDON B. PLAYMAN</b>	TYPED BY <b>dmg</b>
		CHARACTER OF CASE <b>INTERNAL SECURITY - C</b>	

REFERENCE: Report of SA GORDON B. PLAYMAN dated 4/30/65 at Los Angeles.

- P\* -

ADMINISTRATIVE

Copies of this report are being furnished San Diego and San Francisco for information in view of their mutual interest in matters contained in this report.

This report is classified confidential because data received from LA T-1 through LA T-18 tends to identify confidential informants of continuing value and compromise their future effectiveness.

LEADLOS ANGELES

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA: Will submit reports on quarterly basis.

APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE:		100-66078-348	
9 - Bureau (100-442529)(RM)		SEARCHED —	
1 - Region II (G-2), Pasadena (RM)		INDEXED —	
1 - OSI, Maywood (RM)		SERIALIZED —	
1 - FIO, Los Angeles (RM)		FILED —	
1 - New York (100-153735)(RM)		<i>[Handwritten marks]</i>	
1 - San Diego (100-13295)(Info)(RM)			
1 - San Francisco (100-53902)(RM)			
3 - Los Angeles (100-66078)			
Dissemination Record of Attached Report		Notations	
Agency			
Request Recd.			
Date Fwd.			
How Fwd.			
By			

LA 100-66078

INFORMANTS

SOURCE

LOCATION

LA T-1

[redacted]  
characterization of

LA T-2

[redacted]  
Orally, this report, p. 12  
characterization of

LA T-3

LA T-4

LA T-5

LA T-6

LA T-7

LA T-8

LA T-9

LA T-10

LA T-11

[redacted]  
Orally, this report, p. 15

100-66078-282

[redacted]  
characterization of  
OSCAR COOVER

Characterization of [redacted]

b2  
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b7D

LA 100-66078

LA T-12

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

LA T-13

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

LA T-14

[REDACTED]

Orally, this report, p. 12

LA T-15

[REDACTED]

Orally, this report, p. 12

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b7D

LA T-16

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

LA T-17

[REDACTED]

Characterization of [REDACTED]

LA T-18

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

- C\* -  
COVER PAGE



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION~~Confidential~~

Copy to: 1 - Region II (G-2), Pasadena (RM)  
1 - OSI, Maywood (RM)  
1 - FIO, Los Angeles (RM)

Report of: GORDON B. PLAYMAN  
Date: 7/30/65

Office: Los Angeles, California

Field Office File #: 100-66078

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: Strategy of Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP) in racial matters set out. Informants advised that SCDCP leadership admits it has been ineffective in Negro freedom movement. Security measures organized and directed by a CP member, reportedly to be utilized in demonstrations by civil rights groups, and the SCDCP has been consulted on these measures. Extent of communist influence in Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) and Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) set out.

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~~Confidential~~GROUP 1

Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and declassification

LA 100-66078  
GBP:ced

DETAILS:

Characterizations of organizations named in this report will appear in the appendix of the report where such a characterization is pertinent and available.

All meetings described herein were held in Los Angeles, unless otherwise noted.

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

(A) COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

(1) Southern California District,  
Communist Party, (SCDCP)

LA T-1 (5/3/65)

A public forum was held by "People's World" (PW), on April 4, 1965, at 1500 East Rosecrans, Compton, California, with 35 persons, most of whom were Communist Party members, in attendance. [redacted] a young Negro who was an officer in the Los Angeles Office of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), was the main speaker and his topic was "Should Our Troops be in Vietnam or Selma?". [redacted] spoke as an anarchist and was very proud of the fact. He believed that cities such as Selma should withdraw from such "outside influences" as national and local government until Negroes were able to vote, attend all white schools, and eat in the same restaurants. He saw no reason for school boards and thought that the children could run the schools themselves.

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PW is a west coast communist newspaper.

LA T-1 (5/17/65)

In regard to [redacted] a meeting of a Communist Party club in the South Side Section, SCDCP,

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on May 11, 1965, included a discussion on radical existentialists, and these persons were described as anarchists who wanted no controls, no government, and no organization, therefore, they were enemies of the Communist Party. [ ] was named as an example; the Communist Party helped get him started, but he had gotten out of hand and the Communist Party was now pushing him out of all contact with the Communist Party and with every other organization possible.

LA T-2 (5/28/65)

DOROTHY HEALEY, SCDP Chairman, recently indicated that a member of the SCDP had tried to build up [ ] for membership in the Communist Party because it was necessary to build up promising young Negroes, but that they could not always be expected to turn out right, and that in [ ]'s case another influence was stronger, that of ROBERT MOSES of SNCC.

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LA T-3 (4/9/65)

At a meeting of the West Adams Club, Moranda Smith Section (MSS), SCDP, held April 5, 1965, [ ] and a member of the National Committee Communist Party, USA, announced a forthcoming section conference and said that the three topics for discussion would be concentration, registration and recruitment in the Watts area of Los Angeles, which would be the main area for concentration and recruitment, since it was a predominately Negro area.

LA T-4 (4/7/65)

On April 6, 1965, [ ] indicated an interest in the statement of a national Communist Party

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leader that the Communist Party wanted to get more Negroes into full-time leadership. [redacted] who is a Negro, considered the possibility of returning to the Communist Party payroll in California, but in view of the fact that [redacted] SCDP [redacted] was on full-time leadership, she wanted some assurance that in a few years the state of the Party's finances would not compel a debate as to whether she or [redacted] should be retained. She was also reluctant because of the status of Negroes working in the SCDP; she felt that there was not a sufficient core of Negroes in the Party to make it worthwhile.

LA T-5 (4/23/65)

[redacted] was the keynote speaker on the subject "The Ideological Problems of the Negro People's Struggle", at a work shop discussion held by the SCDP, April 9, 1965. She stated that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and the Negro churches were the only real mass organizations which had given leadership to the Negro people's struggles. She analyzed the various demonstrations held to obtain Negro freedom and pointed out that getting arrested merely for the sake of demonstrating indicated that there was no real basis for the demonstration. There was a real need for a constant leadership base from which to operate as had been made clear by the experiences of Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. She stated that in order to have an impressive leadership the Communist Party had to have a real program, that the Communist Party must relate the civil rights movement to trade union organizations in terms of workers and jobs. Negro organizations must be given this basic knowledge and the theoretical line upon which to work. According to [redacted] the Communist Party had the experience and dedication which could be utilized and that the Communist Party must find a way to get into the civil rights struggle. She stated that there was a real need for a political approach in the civil rights movement and the movement needed a working

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class base. She felt that the big question was whether Negroes really wanted to integrate into a decaying society. She stated that the whole economic question of jobs, housing, and a higher standard of living was a necessary part of any basic program which the Communist Party could use in the civil rights struggle.

LA T-6 (5/28/65)

At a May Day Rally held May 2, 1965, by the May Day Committee, and attended by approximately 500 persons, DOROTHY HEALEY SCDGP, spoke on the forthcoming Los Angeles Municipal elections and urged the election of Reverend [redacted] a Negro minister, to a position on the Los Angeles Board of Education. HEALEY emphasized that his election would mean the defeat of Mrs. [redacted] whom she described as the darling of the ultra-right, and whom she castigated for her work for the FBI.

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Mrs. [redacted]  
Los Angeles, for the purpose of furnishing information to the FBI, was affiliated with Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born from 1950 to 1955, and was a member of the Los Angeles Communist Party from 1952 to 1955.

LA T-2 (5/5/65)

In May, 1965, the West Adams Club, MSS, SCDGP, formulated its criticism of the Communist Party's current program in the area of peace and civil rights by drawing up the following resolution which is set out in part.

"WAR & PEACE"

"The party's present attitude (as expressed in the press) disregards our basic principles. Instead of demanding a complete pullout of US troops and self-determination of the people of Viet Nam, we ask only for negotiations and to stop the bombing.

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"CIVIL RIGHTS"

"There should be more active participation of our membership in the civil rights movements; and re-examination of our role in the civil rights movement and particularly of participation of our members.

"We believe our program should include:

"(1) Compensatory hiring (training Negroes who have not not been sufficiently trained - due to our system of discrimination).

"(2) Unions to make an effort to draft Negro membership and see that they are trained.

"(3) Gov't to take positive steps to see that pressure is not applied to people attempting to register and vote.

"(4) Correction of the party's attitude that immediate demands being the entire goal, such as in the civil rights movement - lack of participation of our members for fear of being identified -- this particular attitude has done harm to our organization and has not accomplished its purpose of preventing smear to the civil rights movements.

"(5) We must not lose sight of our ultimate goal of socialism. "

LA T-7 (6/7/65)

At MSS Section meeting held May 10, 1965, and conducted by [REDACTED], a discussion was held on the role of the Communist Party in the poverty program. It was decided that the Watts area of Los Angeles should be the main point of concentration for MSS and an effort should be made to involve more Negroes

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in their own welfare and in the current struggle.

LA T-8 (5/19/65)

At a meeting of the SCDP, Mexican Commission, held May 11, 1965, BEN DOBBS, Executive Secretary, SCDP, discussed the possibility of the Communist Party arranging a working agreement between the Negro community and the Mexican-American community of the Los Angeles area to support the Negro candidate for the office on the Board of Education, Reverend [redacted]. To obtain support for [redacted], DOBBS suggested that a paid advertisement signed by certain Mexican-American leaders be placed in community newspapers in East Los Angeles. The cost of the ad would be paid by the Communist Party and DOBBS was currently seeking someone to line up the Mexican-American leaders who would sign the ad.

LA T-5 (5/21/65)

At a meeting of the MSS Section Committee, held May 17, 1965, [redacted] stressed that [redacted] whom she described as an ultra-rightist, had to be defeated in the Board of Education election and that Reverend [redacted] had to be elected, since this would mean that for the first time in history Negroes would have a representative on the Los Angeles Board of Education. She urged all Communist Party clubs in MSS be assigned precincts in which to campaign for Reverend [redacted], and it was decided that certain club representatives would pick up material from his campaign headquarters, and go all out to work their precincts for the election of [redacted].

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[redacted] also proposed that the MSS create a new Communist Party club in the Watts area of Los Angeles to implement the concentration program in that area, geared to the poverty program.

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LA T-9 (6/2/65)

On May 17, 1965, a student forum was held at noon at the Hyde Park area of the University of California, at Los Angeles (UCLA), and the topic for discussion was "Diversity on the Left: Diagnoses and Solutions to the Negro-White Issue in the United States Today." The discussion featured as speakers OSCAR COOVER, spokesman for the Socialist Workers Party and candidate for Mayor of Los Angeles in 1965; [redacted] spokesman for the Communist Party, U.S.A., and candidate for Los Angeles County Supervisor in 1964; [redacted] spokesman for the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC); and [redacted] spokesman for and West Coast Director of the Provisional Organizing Committee to Reconstitute a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party, U.S.A.

The source advised that attendance was approximately 200 to 300 persons, mostly students who had gathered at the Hyde Park area to eat their lunches and who left before the meeting ended in order to resume classes. There were indications that they gave little encouragement for any additional meetings of the Students Forum.

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"DAILY BRUIN"  
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA  
AT LOS ANGELES  
5/19/65

An article captioned, "Leftists Solutions to Negro Problem - Diverse Opinions at Hyde Park," written by JUDY BORGERDING, Staff Writer, appearing on page sixteen of the May 19, 1965 issue, is quoted in its entirety as follows:

"Representatives of four leftist organizations presented their diagnoses and solutions to the Negro-white issue in the U.S. at a lengthy rally held Monday in Hyde Park."

"OSCAR COOVER, spokesman for the Socialist Workers Party, characterized the Negro problem as a class struggle. He said



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that Negroes must be represented in their own separate organizations: 'The goal of the Socialist Workers Party is to establish independent political action to mobilize the Negro.

"Our party fights for socialism as its objective. Only under socialism can all men be free, 'WILLIAM TAYLOR, representative of the Communist Party, U.S.A., said. He asserted that the majority of the people, including the Negroes, are not convinced that socialism is the best way to fight for this freedom.

"JIMMY GARETT of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (S.N.C.C.), said that this was the only organization at the rally that allowed its members the freedom to determine what position their organization will take. He stated that most people are in varying levels of slavery because they let other people make decisions for them and have to live under that system whether they approve of it or not.

"The Negroes are less in slavery than are the rest of the population because they at least realize they're slaves.' When people 'probe the deepest issues of their country,' and work these out meaningfully in terms of their lives, GARETT said that organization will grow out of this.' This is the challenge that SNCC offers you,' he concluded.

"MICHAEL LASKY, spokesman for and West Coast Director of the Provisional Organizing Committee to Reconstitute a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party, U.S.A., said that until the right wing of the Communist Party is expelled, it will remain as a mere adjunct to the Democratic Party.

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"Our primary concern is with the revolution of the working class. Our aim is the overthrow of the capitalist system and its complete destruction; the destruction of its representatives whether it be JOHNSON or GOLDWATER. We will use violence to protect the interests of the working class. If we could do it peacefully through the ballot, we'd do it. The only way to overthrow is armed overthrow of the white ruling class," LASKY said.

"He stated that the Negro question is not a race question but a question of colonial oppression of the Negro in the black belt. The black belt was formed as a direct expression of the developing capitalism. The result of this 'has been the formation of a Negro people distinct and apart from all.' Color is used to facilitate this exploitation.

"LASKY said that the problem of the Negro will only be solved by a proletarian revolution."

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LA T-10 (5/25/65)

OSCAR COOVER was a current member of the Los Angeles Local of the Socialist Workers Party (IAL-SWP), and was a member of the SWP National Committee.

LA T-11 (5/19/65)

[redacted] was currently [redacted] of the Los Angeles Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party (LAPOC), also referred to as the Provisional Organizing Committee to Reconstitute a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party, U.S.A.

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LA T-5 (5/26/65)

At a SCDCP District Conference, held May 22, 1965, GUS HALL, General Secretary, Communist Party, U.S.A., made the keynote talk and stated that the civil rights movement has helped create the feeling that it is morally wrong to oppress other people. The Communist Party must be the organizers of such a struggle to initiate it and to get these movements off the ground. HALL continued that the civil rights movement had produced a new level of political understanding and political action. The great impact of the civil rights movement had created a mass current in terms of election power, and the Communist Party had to create a new level to bring the party's position to the masses in terms of leaflets and pamphlets.

LA T-12 (6/8/65)

At a meeting of the South Central Club, MSS, SCDCP, on June 2, 1965, a discussion was held on whether the clubs in the Section should be re-organized into interest groups, into study and educational groups, or into struggle and community groups. Subsequent discussion rejected the first two ideas and favored the idea of organizing clubs as struggle groups to be active in their communities, particularly in Watts, where the main concentration would be. Members were to participate in the struggle of the Negro people's movement without taking over the leadership of the movement, however.

LA T-13 (5/4/65)

At a meeting of the Medgar Evers Youth Club, MSS, SCDCP, held on April 15, 1965, it was announced that the National Office, Communist Party, U.S.A., had proposed that every youth member possible should travel to southern states during the summer to help in the civil right struggle.

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LA T-13 (5/11/65)

At a meeting of the Medgar Evers Youth Club, MSS, SCDCP, held on April 29, 1965, it was suggested that the club undertake a particular project for the summer and it was suggested that the Freedom House, run by the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), might offer opportunities. A representative of the section was to contact CORE to determine the type of activities at the Freedom House, and it was suggested that a representative of the section be at the Freedom House every Saturday from 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. to contact Negro youth and look for prospective members.

LA T-2 (7/16/65)  
LA T-14 (7/8/65)  
LA T-15 (7/21/65)

Informants, who are familiar with plans and activities at all levels of the SCDCP in the Los Angeles area, advised that for a number of years the SCDCP has, on numerous occasions, and on all levels of the District, discussed the racial situation in the Los Angeles area, and has put forward proposals, made resolutions, and suggested plans of action in that connection. None of these plans have been put into effect, however, and at top level meetings District leaders have frankly admitted that the District and the Communist Party, U.S.A., in general, have been unable to provide any leadership and have been generally ineffective in the civil rights struggle and the Negro freedom right movement. The District leaders recognize that the Communist Party is still without any effective plan that may be implemented to gain for the party a leadership position in the movement.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

LA T-16 (7/12/65)

Certain security measures are to be utilized by various civil rights groups in the Los Angeles area during street demonstrations, these measures being known only to the high level officials of the organizations involved. These security measures are utilized by these organizations not only in conducting their own respective street demonstrations but are used when these specific groups are invited to participate in demonstrations sponsored by other groups.

These measures were prompted by picket line demonstrators being attacked by counter pickets and the alleged lack of any police protection given the demonstrators. This resulted in the demonstrators themselves arming on an individual basis, such as carrying knives or ice picks, which would eventually lead to violence and trouble. This situation was remedied by selecting a number of key security men who would intersperse themselves through the crowd around the demonstrators and who would be available to protect the demonstrators if attacked. These security men reportedly are armed by small firearms which can be concealed. Some of the picket captains, although not armed with firearms, are also in a stand-by status in the crowds surrounding the demonstrators for assistance in case the demonstrators are attacked. The latter are promised security but details and identity of security men are withheld.

It is a stated policy of these civil rights groups officials, who are cognizant of the security measures taken, that the use of firearms or violence is only to take place as a last resort and only for protection of any demonstrators who might be attacked and who are not protected by the police. It is a distinct policy that no resistance is to be offered law enforcement agencies and the security men and picket captains are to be prepared and willing to be arrested to further the cause for which the demonstration was held. The security men are selected carefully so that they may keep control of the situation and prevent any violence occurring except in defense when attacked. Attorneys and bail are provided for those arrested.

Among the organizations known to have knowledge of the above security measures on the top executive level are CORE, SNCC, the Western Christian Leadership Conference (WCLC), the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), the Urban League, the Mexican-American Political Association (MAPA), and the Women's International Strike for Peace (WISP).

The person through whom these security measures have been set up and who reportedly directs them is [redacted] who is adept in the practice of judo. He is reported to have approximately ten individuals who are classified as security men operating under his supervision at the present time.

Officials of SCDCP are also aware of these security measures and are known to have been consulted regarding these measures as well as the experience of the CP in conducting demonstrations in the past. The SCDCP is known to have approved of such security measures but has suggested that they be utilized most circumspectly to prevent any and all violence if possible.

LA T-17 (6/9/65)

[redacted] who has been an inactive member of the West Adams Club of the Moranda Smith Section, SCDCP, as of June, 1965, was in the process of being reinstated as an active member of the West Adams CP Club.

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III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

(A) CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY (CORE)

LA T-2 (4/6/65)

Among those attending a general meeting of CORE on April 1, 1965, were the following members of the SCDCP:

[redacted] and [redacted]  
[redacted]  
[redacted]

LA 100-66078

The [ ] participated in the meeting and urged that CORE loosen its membership requirements, to keep new members and to make the general meetings more interesting.

LA T-2 (4/6/65)

A mass meeting of CORE was held April 4, 1965, with approximately 1,000 persons present, including the following members of the SCDGP:



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LA T-18 (4/12/65)

During a meeting of the Administrative Board of the Los Angeles Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born (LACFPB) on April 7, 1965, a decision was made to donate \$25 to CORE.

LA T-10 (4/9/65)

\$100 was allowed as a donation to CORE marchers as a result of action taken at a regular meeting of the Los Angeles Local of the Socialist Worker's Party (LAL-SWP), held on April 7, 1965.

(B) LOS ANGELES FRIENDS OF STUDENT  
NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE  
(LA-SNCC)

LA T-7 (7/14/65)

[ ] continues to be Coordinator of LA-SNCC and works out of its headquarters at 6605 Hollywood Boulevard, Los Angeles.

APPENDIX

LOS ANGELES COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN, aka  
Los Angeles Committee for the Defense of the Bill of Rights  
and the Protection of Foreign Born

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations", revised, December 1, 1961, pp. 103-104 describes this committee as follows:

"A 'branch' of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born found to be under the 'actual management, direction and supervision' of Communist Party members. The Los Angeles Committee was reorganized in October, 1950 and reported that it 'shall be affiliated to the national organization known as the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born \*\*\*' The American Committee and the 'various area or local committees \* \* \* constitute \* \* \* one organization within the meaning of the \* \* \* statute (Internal Security Act)' under which the Subversive Activities Control Board found the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born to be a 'Communist-front organization' and ordered it to register as such with the Attorney General".

(Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 109-53, Report and Order with respect to the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, June 27, 1960, pp. 41, 8, 12 and 51.)

"Cited as a 'regional' organization of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born and one of its 'most complex affiliates.' 'The Committee on Un-American Activities found that in early publications the local affiliates frankly identified themselves as chapters of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born; their representation of themselves as independent groups came only after enactment of the Internal Security Act which would have required them, as affiliates, to register as Communist-front organizations.'

"Control of the local organizations \* \* \* was made possible primarily by virtue of the fact that the leaders of the local groups were Communist Party members and therefore subject to the discipline of the Party. \* \* \* The local affiliates \* \* \* were actually little more than administrative staffs, whose purpose it was to implement the program of the Communist Party in their respective areas.

APPENDIX CONTINUED



APPENDIX CONTINUED

LOS ANGELES COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN, aka  
Los Angeles Committee for the Defense of the Bill of Rights  
and the Protection of Foreign Born

"The Lamp of January, 1950, reported that the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born had been established on November 29, 1949.' Publicly identified Communist ROSE CHERNIN served as 'the operating head' since the time of its organization.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 86, 87, 55, 33, 54, 58, and 59; also cited in Annual Report for 1956, House Report #53, February 11, 1957, p. 5.)"

A source advised on May 25, 1965, that the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born has also been using the name Los Angeles Committee for the Defense of the Bill of Rights and the Protection of Foreign Born and continues to be active in the Los Angeles area.

APPENDIX

LA-100-66078

1

APPENDIX

LOS ANGELES LOCAL - SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (LAL-SWP)

On May 20, 1964, a confidential source advised that the LAL-SWP has been in existence since the 1930's and continues to exist. The source further advised that the LAL-SWP is a local branch of the National SWP with aims and purposes identical to those of the National SWP.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

1APPENDIX

MAY DAY COMMITTEE, aka.,  
United May Day Committee

A source advised on May 7, 1964, that the May Day celebration in Los Angeles, in recent years, (excepting 1958) has been covertly organized by the leadership of the Southern California District, Communist Party (SCDCP) using the name May Day Committee, United May Day Committee, "Committee for '75 Years of May Day'", or variations thereof. Source advised that no actual committee is formed for this purpose, but an appropriate name is selected for purposes of advertising and sponsorship of the celebration. The actual arrangements for the celebrations have usually been made by BEN DOBBS, Executive Secretary of the SCDCP, with DOBBS and DOROTHY HEALEY, Chairman, SCDCP, sharing responsibility for chairing the celebration and making the "pitch". Funds raised through the rally are usually used by the SCDCP to offset current deficits. In 1958, the May Day Celebration was openly sponsored by the SCDCP.

APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~1APPENDIXPROVISIONAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE FOR  
A MARXIST-LENINIST COMMUNIST PARTY (POC)

The Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications revised and published December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, contains the following on pages 142-143.

1. Found to be "a new Communist splinter group." The Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party "also known as the POC \* \* \* was formed in August, 1958 by a number of Communist Party members who were dissatisfied with the trends and policies of the party and, while within it, had referred to themselves as the Marxist-Leninist Caucus."

"The leaders and participants in the Provisional Organizing Committee group had been expelled from the Communist Party on the technical charge of 'disruptive, factional, anti-party activities.'

"The POC group is composed largely of extreme left-wing elements from the Communist Party. Throughout the party's history, there have been contending right and left-wing factions which, in periods of turmoil such as the party has gone through in the recent past, have fought for control. The POC elements lost out in this recent struggle within the U.S. party\*\*\*."

"The one fact that is completely clear today is that the POC group is made up of hard-core, dedicated, and extremist Communists, who despite their present differences with the Communist Party leadership, are intent upon doing all within their power to speed the achievement of the goals of international communism."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1959, House Report 1251, February 8, 1960, pp. 69 and 70.)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~APPENDIX



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Los Angeles, California  
July 30, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

100-66978

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Report of SA GORDON B. PLAZMAN dated as above at Los Angeles.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : SAC (100-66078) P DATE: 7/30/65

FROM : SA Gordon B Playman

SUBJECT: CIRM

In connection with the destruction of channelizing memoranda, the information contained on the serials listed below was incorporated in a report dated 7/30/65. The review for this report was made from serial 200 through serial 323.

In accordance with the above, the following serials are to be destroyed:

[illegible]

No. of copies 2

Approved

Destroyed

Date 8-3-65

b6  
b7C

100-66078-349

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUL 13 1966	
FBI — LOS ANGELES	

Report Form  
FD-263 (Rev. 5-12-55)

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE <b>SAN DIEGO</b>	OFFICE OF ORIGIN <b>NEW YORK</b>	DATE <b>7/30/65</b>	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD <b>7/22 - 7/28/65</b>
TITLE OF CASE  <b>✓ COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS</b> <b>100-24345*(7/22)</b> <b>62-1700-3101 (5/64)</b>		REPORT MADE BY <b>EDWIN F. DOOLEY</b>	TYPED BY <b>edg</b>
		CHARACTER OF CASE  <b>IS - C</b>	

~~XXXXXX~~ REFERENCE: Report of SA [redacted], dated 4/29/65,  
at San Diego.

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- P\* -

## LEADS

### LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO (INFORMATION)

Information copies of this report are being furnished to Los Angeles and San Francisco in view of their interest in communist activities in southern California.

### SAN DIEGO

Will follow the communist infiltration in racial matters and submit a report to reach the Bureau by 11/1/65.

APPROVED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE:		100-66078-350	
- SEE COVER PAGE B*		SEARCHED <i>edg</i>	INDEXED <i>edg</i>
		SERIALIZED <i>edg</i>	FILED <i>edg</i>
<i>San Diego</i>		2 AUG 2 1965	
		FBI - LOS ANGELES	
		<i>Raymond (Jab) + indexing</i>	

SD 100-13295

IDENTITY OF INFORMANTS

<u>Identity of Source</u>		<u>File Where Located</u>
SD T-1 is	[ ]	[ ]
SD T-2 is	[ ]	[ ]
SD T-3 is	[ ]	[ ]
SD T-4 is	[ ]	[ ]
SD T-5 is	[ ]	[ ]
SD T-6 is	[ ]	[ ]

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ADMINISTRATIVE

The Special Agents who observed [ ] at the SNCC rally on 6/27/65, are SA [ ] and SA [ ].

This report is classified confidential because information furnished by SD T-1 through SD T-6, if revealed, could result in the identification of informants of continuing value and jeopardize their future effectiveness.

- 
- 9 - Bureau (100-442529)(REGISTERED)
  - 1 - DIO, 11th Naval District, San Diego (REGISTERED)
  - 1 - 115th INTC, (GROUP II), San Diego (REGISTERED)
  - 1 - OSI, San Diego (REGISTERED)
  - 1 - OSI, Maywood, California (REGISTERED)
  - ① - Los Angeles (Info)(REGISTERED)
  - 2 - New York (100-153735)(REGISTERED)
  - 1 - San Francisco (Info)(REGISTERED)
  - 2 - San Diego (100-13295)

- B\* -  
COVER PAGE



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1 - District Intelligence Office,  
11th Naval District, San Diego (REGISTERED)  
1 - 115th Intelligence Corps (GROUP II),  
San Diego (REGISTERED)  
1 - Office of Special Investigations, San Diego (REGISTERED)  
1 - Office of Special Investigations, Maywood,  
California (REGISTERED)

Report of: EDWIN F. DOOLEY Office: SAN DIEGO  
Date: July 30, 1965

Field Office File #: San Diego 100-13295 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNISM

## Synopsis:

Local Communist Party (CP) leader criticized for allowing CORE members to become aware of his CP connections. CP instructed to have sympathizers become active in SNCC. SWP also attempting to maintain close contact with SNCC. Chairman of SNCC spoke before SWP meeting sponsored by Militant Labor Forum (MLF). Former CP chairman participated in SNCC demonstration 6/27/65. On 5/1/65, MLF held meeting on MALCOLM X and need for Freedom Now Party. Son of SWP member on staff of San Diego Negro newspaper.

-P\* -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 1  
Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification

SD 100-13295

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

(A.) COMMUNIST PARTY, USA  
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA DISTRICT  
SAN DIEGO DIVISION

On March 12, 1965, [ ] described by the informant as the [ ] of the San Diego Communist Party (CP), [ ] described by the informant as the San Diego CP delegate to the Southern California District CP, and [ ] described by the informant as [ ] Southern California District CP, had a conference concerning the situation in the CP in San Diego with relation to the Congress Of Racial Equality (CORE) and the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC).

[ ] warned the local CP leaders not to become involved in any illegal CORE activities such as marijuana parties similar to those held by the Los Angeles Chapter of CORE. He criticized [ ] for allowing the leaders of CORE in San Diego to learn that he was a CP member adding that [ ] because he is white, would naturally be suspect inasmuch as he was so interested and active in a Negro organization. [ ] said that CORE is taking extreme measures to keep the left wing out of the organization and he does not believe it will ever permit the communists to operate within it.

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[ ] said that the CP members should try to have CP sympathizers become active in SNCC but should not try to take it over as that would ruin the organization. He said that the CP influence should be through young people who are basically sympathetic to the communist movement.

(SD T-1, March 22, 1965)

(B.) SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY  
SAN DIEGO BRANCH

The Socialist Workers Party (SWP) has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

SD 100-13295

A characterization of the San Diego Branch of the SWP appears in the appendix of this report.

At a meeting of the SWP on March 23, 1965, [ ] described by the informant as Chairman of the San Diego Chapter of the SWP, said he understood that dissenting CORE members are drifting toward SNCC and the SWP members should maintain close contact with the latter organization. He added that SNCC had offered to furnish a speaker for a Militant Labor Forum (MLF) meeting.

(SD T-2, March 25, 1965)

A characterization of the MLF is set forth in the appendix of this report.

At an SWP meeting on April 13, 1965, [ ] said that five SNCC people attended the MLF meeting on April 10, 1965, at which [ ] spoke but only a few SWP members attended. He said this showed a lack of support which he considers bad particularly at this time because the SWP is starting to maintain much closer contact with SNCC in the hope of doing some recruiting among its members.

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(SD T-2, April 23, 1965)

At an SWP meeting on April 27, 1965, [ ] described by the informant as an active SWP member, said that SNCC is taking a left position in the civil rights struggle and the SWP must fully exploit this situation.

(SD T-2, April 28, 1965)

## II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

(A.) STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING  
COMMITTEE DEMONSTRATION  
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA  
JUNE 27, 1965

Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)  
of San Diego sponsored a public rally in the downtown area

SD 100-13295

of San Diego June 27, 1965, attended by approximately 50 people. [redacted] of SNCC, acted as Master of Ceremonies and announced that the purpose of the rally was to inform the public of the atrocities being committed in Jackson, Mississippi and of the work that SNCC is doing. There was no violence in connection with this demonstration. Special Agents of the FBI observed [redacted] participating in this rally and following the rally participants placed placards in a car driven by [redacted].

### III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

On April 10, 1965, [redacted] addressed a group at 1853 Irving Avenue, the headquarters of the San Diego Branch of the SWP. The meeting was sponsored by the Militant Labor Forum (MLF). His topic was "After Selma, What Next?" He requested financial support for the San Diego SNCC office at 3622 El Cajon Boulevard. Donations were collected at the door and approximately \$11 was given to [redacted] for SNCC.

(SD T-3, April 26, 1965)  
(SD T-4, April 30, 1965)  
(SD T-5, April 30, 1965)

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On July 7, 1965, [redacted] said that he does not want to become active in any organization other than SNCC because it might make his work in that organization less effective and subject him to criticism. [redacted] described by the informant as an active CP member, has been trying for some time to get [redacted] active in work for the CP.

(SD T-6, July 21, 1965)

### IV. MISCELLANEOUS

At an SWP meeting on April 27, 1965, [redacted] asked [redacted] to get in touch with [redacted] of the Los Angeles Branch of the SWP and ask him to bring down copies of an SWP pamphlet on MALCOLM X for distribution in San Diego.

(SD T-2, April 28, 1965)

SD 100-13295

On May 1, 1965, the MLF held a May Day meeting and social at SWP Headquarters, San Diego. The featured speaker was [ ] who spoke on "MALCOLM X, The Man And His Ideas" and on the need for a Freedom Now Party. Approximately 20 people attended this meeting.

(SD T-4, May 17, 1965)  
(SD T-5, May 17, 1965)

"Voice," a San Diego Negro newspaper in its issue of May 13, 1965, carried an article announcing that [ ] had joined the staff of "Voice." It stated that he is a junior at San Diego High School and had served as Managing Editor of that school's paper.

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[ ] a caucasian, is one of the [ ] of [ ].

(SD T-2, July 21, 1965)

On July 2, 1965, [ ] said that he is employed by [ ] at the Long Life Rug Company in El Cajon, California.

(SD T-6, July 2, 1965)

APPENDIX

San Diego Branch of the  
Socialist Workers Party  
SDB - SWP

On May 5, 1965, two confidential sources advised that the SDB-SWP has been in existence since March 8, 1959, and continues to exist. These sources further advised that the SDB-SWP is a local branch of the National SWP with aims and purposes identical to those of the National SWP.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1

APPENDIX

THE SAN DIEGO LABOR FORUM  
aka, MILITANT LABOR FORUM

Sources advised on April 1, 1965, that the San Diego Labor Forum is not, in fact, an organization. It has no officers, collects no dues and has no membership. It is simply a name to be used for sponsorship of meetings arranged by the San Diego Branch of the Socialist Workers Party by which means the San Diego Branch of the Socialist Workers Party hopes to attract persons of the laboring class as well as liberals and others to meetings for recruitment purposes. The San Diego Labor Forum is currently referred to as the Militant Labor Forum.

APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

7 \*



*In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Diego, California  
July 30, 1965

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNISM

Reference Report of SA EDWIN F. DOOLEY dated  
and captioned as above at San Diego,  
California.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities  
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable  
information in the past.



# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE SAN FRANCISCO	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 7/30/65	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 4/1 - 6/30/65
TITLE OF CASE  CIRM		REPORT MADE BY SA WILBERT H. KEHE	TYPED BY cl
		CHARACTER OF CASE  IS - C	

REFERENCE:

Report of SA WILBERT H. KEHE dated 4/30/65, at  
San Francisco.

-P-

ADMINISTRATIVE:

Copies of this report are being furnished to New York for information because it is the Office of Origin, and to other offices because of their interest in CP activities within the San Francisco area insofar as they relate to similar activities within their areas.

Copies of this report have been furnished to local intelligence agencies in compliance with Bureau instructions in connection with this type of report.

APPROVED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW								
COPIES MADE:  SF 100-53902  (COPIES ON COVER PAGE B)  <i>Los Angeles</i>		<i>100-66078-35p</i> <table border="1"><tr><td>SEARCHED <i>g</i></td><td>INDEXED <i>g</i></td></tr><tr><td>SERIALIZED <i>g</i></td><td>FILED <i>g</i></td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">2 AUG 2 1965</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">FBI - LOS ANGELES</td></tr></table> <i>Playman</i> <i>pls index where appropriate</i>	SEARCHED <i>g</i>	INDEXED <i>g</i>	SERIALIZED <i>g</i>	FILED <i>g</i>	2 AUG 2 1965		FBI - LOS ANGELES	
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SERIALIZED <i>g</i>	FILED <i>g</i>									
2 AUG 2 1965										
FBI - LOS ANGELES										
Dissemination Record of Attached Report		Notations								
Agency										
Request Recd.										
Date Fwd.										
How Fwd.										
By										

SF 100-53902

WHK/clh

Picketing against The Emporium store in San Francisco was observed by SA [ ] on 4/14 and 15/65, and by SA [ ] on 4/16/65.

Picketing against East Bay restaurants in Oakland was observed by SA WILLIAM H. NOTT on 4/9/65, and by SA [ ] on 4/22, 23 and 5/3/65.

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b7C

Picketing against Wesco on 4/10, 5/1, 5/8, 5/15 and 5/22/65, was observed by SA [ ].

-----  
COPIES:

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- 5 - Honolulu (Info) (RM)

- (1-G-2)
  - (1-401st CIC Detachment)
  - (1-OSI)
  - (1-DIO)

- (2) - Los Angeles (Info) (RM)
  - (1-OSI, Maywood) *sent 8/2/65 EB*

- 1 - New York (Info) (RM)
  - 1 - Portland (Info) (RM)
  - 1 - Phoenix (Info) (RM)
  - 2 - San Diego (Info) (RM)
  - (1-DIO, 11th ND)
  - 1 - Salt Lake City (Info) (RM)
  - 1 - Seattle (Info) (RM)
  - 2 - Mobile (Info) (RM)
  - (1-Mobile-Selma)
  - 1 - Jackson (Info) (RM)
  - 3 - San Francisco (100-53902)

B

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SF 100-53902  
WHK/clh

The Bogalusa protest demonstrations were observed by  
SA JAMES DUNPHY on 5/20/65 and 6/25/65, and by SA [ ]  
[ ] on 5/25, 5/28, 6/4 and 6/9/65.

b6  
b7C

SA [ ] obtained the leaflet at  
Berkeley, California, on 5/11/65.

This report is classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ because data  
reported from SF T-1 through SF T-38 could result in  
identification of confidential informants and sources of  
continuing value and compromise their future effectiveness.

LEAD:

SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Will continue to follow and report communist influence  
in racial matters in Northern California and submit a report no  
later than 11/1/65.

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Source

File Where Located

SF T-1 is

[ ]

[ ]

Collateral identifications of  
[ ] ARCHIE BROWN

SF T-2 is

[ ]

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b6  
b7C  
b7D

Collateral identification of  
ROSCOE PROCTOR

SF T-3 is

[ ]

100-11596-1977

[ ]

SF T-4 is

[ ]

100-11596-1980

[ ]

Collateral identification of  
WILLIAM SCHNEIDERMAN

C

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SF 100-53902  
WHK/clh

SF T-5 is

[REDACTED]

Collateral identifications of

[REDACTED]

SF T-6 is

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

SF T-7 is

[REDACTED]

Collateral identification of

[REDACTED]

SF T-8 is

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

SF T-9 is

[REDACTED]

Collateral identification of

[REDACTED]

SF T-10 is

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

SF T-11 is

[REDACTED]

b2  
b6  
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100-11596-1981, page 2  
Collateral identification of  
ARCHIE BROWN

SF T-12 is

[REDACTED]

100-53902-309

SF T-13 is

[REDACTED]

Collateral identification of

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

100-11596-1981, page 6

SF T-14 is

[REDACTED]

Collateral identification of

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

SF T-15 is

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

SF T-16 is

[REDACTED]

100-11596-1981, page 15

[REDACTED]

SF T-17 is

[REDACTED]

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SF T-18 is

[REDACTED]

Collateral identifications of  
[REDACTED] and [REDACTED]

SF T-19 is

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

SF T-20 is

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

SF T-21 is

[REDACTED]

(By Request)

Oakland Police Department  
Oakland, California

SF T-22 is

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

SF T-23 is

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

SF T-24 is

[REDACTED]

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Collateral identification of  
[REDACTED]

SF T-25 is

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED], Collateral  
identification of [REDACTED]

SF T-26 is

[REDACTED]

100-51515-340

SF T-27 is

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

SF T-28 is

[REDACTED]

Collateral identification of  
[REDACTED]

SF T-29 is

[REDACTED]

Collateral identification of  
COMMITTEE FOR CONCERN

SF T-30 is

[REDACTED]

100-11596-1980, page 9

SF T-31 is

[REDACTED]

100-11596-1980, page 8

E

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SF 100-53902  
WHK/clh

SF T-32 is

[REDACTED]

100-11596-1978

SF T-33 is

[REDACTED]

100-11596-1978

SF T-34 is

[REDACTED]

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SF T-35 is

[REDACTED]

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100-11596-1981, page 1

SF T-36 is

[REDACTED]

100-11596-1981, page 12

SF T-37 is

[REDACTED]

100-11596-1981, page 14

SF T-38 is

[REDACTED]

Collateral identification of

[REDACTED]

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: (See Below)

Report of: SA WILBERT H. KEHE  
Date: 7/30/65

Office: SAN FRANCISCO

Field Office File #: SF 100-53902

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

This report covers the period April 1, 1965, through June 30, 1965.

COMMUNIST STRATEGY:

CP, USA:

ROSCOE PROCTOR on 4/19/65, reported on a meeting of the National Negro Commission of the CP, USA and declared the chief concern of the CP is the civil rights movement. PROCTOR noted that there is dissension in the civil rights movement, that the CP is being redbaited and leaders of the movement are trying to oust CP influence, and that the CP must fight for unity in the movement. Memo of the Northern California District Committee of the CP in May, 1965, declared CP should concentrate on unseating the illegal Mississippi delegation in the ensuing two or three months. Washington Summer Action Project scheduled for August 6-9, 1965, under joint sponsorship of various national organizations, will lobby for the unseating of Mississippi Congressmen.

Copies to:

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- 1 - OSI, Travis Air Force Base (Registered Mail)
- 1 - G-2, Honolulu
- 1 - 401st CIC Detachment, Honolulu
- 1 - OSI, Honolulu
- 1 - DIO, Honolulu
- 1 - OSI, Maywood
- 1 - DIO, 11th ND, San Diego

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Group 1  
Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification

PROPAGANDA IN PUBLICATIONS:

"People's World" editorial on April 24, 1965, alleged the Administration would like to curb independence in the civil rights movement through use of the HCUA and the FBI.

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY:

Attention of SWP during recent months has been focused on Vietnam and the Dominican Republic to the neglect of the Negro freedom movement.

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE:

YSA decided in March of 1965 to send two members to Montgomery-Selma area of Alabama because of the students and contacts there, and to develop an inroad into the student and civil rights movements in San Francisco. YSA also has been concentrating on mass protests against the policy of the U. S. Government in Vietnam during recent months instead of engaging in civil rights demonstrations.

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY:

PLP in Bay Area reportedly is interested in exposing alleged police brutality in Oakland and Richmond, California, and in unification of all races in working for a socialist government in the United States.

YOUTH FOR JOBS:

YFJ program outlined in April of 1965 a campaign against police brutality and harassment.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS ACTIVE IN CIVIL RIGHTS AND NEGRO MATTERS:

CORE:

CORE leaflet distributed in Berkeley on May 11, 1965, sought 100 volunteers from Bay Area to work with Negro groups in Louisiana for ten weeks during the summer of 1965 on voter registration, formation of farmers' leagues and co-ops, and the organization of independent campaigns for local elections. Western regional office of CORE was closed June 5, 1965, to "get more workers out of offices and into action programs."

NAACP:

NAACP in San Francisco has surveyed population composition and compared it with school composition to prove schools in SF are essentially are segregated.

SNCC:

SNCC hosted conference in SF in connection with campaign to recruit volunteer workers to participate in a Mississippi and Arkansas Summer Project. SNCC also was committed to work on unseating of Mississippi delegation.

STUDENTS FOR DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY:

SDS in Oakland reportedly wants full-time staff to work among poor Negroes to build a movement around economic and political grievances.



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COMMUNIST TACTICS:

PICKETING OF EMPORIUM STORE:

CORE-sponsored picketing against Emporium Store in SF for alleged discriminatory hiring practices attracted 13 pickets on 4/14/65, 15 pickets on 4/15/65, and 25 pickets on 4/16/65. No recent picketing reported.

DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST EAST BAY RESTAURANT ASSOCIATION:

CORE-sponsored demonstrations against alleged discriminatory hiring policies of Oakland restaurants attracted 60 pickets on 4/9/65, and 150 pickets on 4/23/65. Demonstrations were discontinued because of dissension among CORE chapters and lack of progress. All demonstrations were peaceful.

PICKETING AGAINST WESCO:

Series of picketings of WESCO by CORE alleging discriminatory practices attracted from 10-23 pickets during period 4/10 - 5/22/65. All pickets were peaceful.

BOGALUSA PROTESTS:

Picketing of Crown-Zellerbach in SF by SF Committee for Concern protested alleged discrimination and violence in Bogalusa, Louisiana, where the company has a large plant. Six demonstrations during the period 5/20 - 6/25/65, drew a maximum of from 18 to 56 individuals. All demonstrations were peaceful.

COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN ORGANIZATIONS:

NAACP:

Sources report little CP influence or interest in NAACP because it generally is regarded as being insufficiently militant.

SNCC:

ROSCOE PROCTOR declared on 4/19/65, that leaders of civil rights movement are directing their attention to communist influence in SNCC, which generally is considered to be the civil rights organization most influenced by communists.

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DETAILS

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

This report covers the period April 1, 1965 through June 30, 1965.

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. COMMUNIST PARTY, USA (CP, USA)

1. National Level

At a meeting of the Northern California District Committee of the CP in San Francisco on April 10, 1965, ROSCOE PROCTOR presented a report on a meeting of the National Negro Commission of the CP, USA which he had attended.

PROCTOR declared that the major question facing the civil rights movement and the CP is getting the masses in the North to participate as they do in the South. He also stated that another problem in the North is using the vote more effectively in suburban areas.

PROCTOR commented that there is no one organization within the civil rights movement that can claim the leadership of the movement. He stated that the civil rights movement in the South represents a broad coalition of various groups. The main tactics of the civil rights movement continue to be based on a policy of nonviolence.

PROCTOR indicated that the CP feels that it has a "line of communication" into the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC).

PROCTOR suggested that the Negro Commission in the San Francisco area meet for the purpose of reviewing local forces and issues in order to decide upon a point of concentration

PROCTOR concluded with the observation that there would be an enlarged meeting of the Negro Commission at his home in Berkeley, California, on April 19, 1965.

SF T-1 on 4/13/65

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ROSCOE PROCTOR is a member of the National Committee of the CP, USA, and he attended a meeting of that committee in New York City on April 23-25, 1965.

SF T-2 on 4/26/65

At a meeting of the club chairmen of the San Francisco County CP in San Francisco on April 12, 1965, [ ] reported on the civil rights movement. [ ] noted that this report was based on abbreviated notes which he took in a conversation with ROSCOE PROCTOR, who had just returned from a meeting of the National Negro Commission of the CP, USA.

[ ] reported that there is great dissension in the civil rights movement and the CP is suffering because of "redbaiting." [ ] stated that leaders of the civil rights movement are trying to eliminate any and all communist influence. He also stated civil rights movement leaders feel that SNCC is the "most infiltrated" and therefore they are trying to push SNCC out of the movement, or at least deny them access to civil rights movement councils.

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[ ] reported that the National Association for Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) had revoked charters of chapters in certain cities in its fight to keep communists out of the NAACP or to remove them from influence. [ ] concluded that it was a question as to whether the CP should support SNCC, with which it has been close, or whether the Party should fight for unity in the civil rights movement. [ ] answered the question by stating that the CP should fight for unity in the civil rights movement.

SF T-3 on 4/14/65

[ ] is a member of the Northern California District Committee of the CP, and he attended a meeting of that committee in San Francisco on April 10, 1965.

SF T-5 on 4/17/65

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On April 13, 1965, [ ] reported on the civil rights movement at a meeting of the Miscellaneous Industrial Club of the CP in San Francisco. [ ] reported that his report was based on a discussion of ROSCOE PROCTOR, who had attended a meeting of the National Negro Commission of the CP, USA.

[ ] stated that individuals interested in the report of PROCTOR could attend a meeting scheduled at PROCTOR's home on April 19, 1965.

[ ] reported that SNCC, the most progressive organization in the civil rights movement, was about to be isolated. [ ] stated that attention should be given to activity which would tend to unite organizations in the civil rights movement.

WILLIAM SCHNEIDERMAN commented that the CP must always maintain a watch in order to see that "left forces" are not isolated. SCHNEIDERMAN stated that he felt that this was happening in the civil rights movement because the "progressive forces" get too far out.

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SF T-4 on 4/19/65  
SF T-6 on 4/28/65

WILLIAM SCHNEIDERMAN is a member of a CP club in San Francisco at the present time. He formerly was chairman of the Northern California District CP.

SF T-4 on 4/19/65

At the meeting of a CP club in San Francisco on April 13, 1965, [ ] also stated that there were disagreements between leaders of the various civil rights organizations, that Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING had been questioned about communists within his movement, and KING replied that he was not a communist and that he would never be a communist. [ ] commented that he felt KING was doing a good job. [ ] concluded that leaders of the various organizations in the civil rights movement must get together and settle their problems.

SF T-6 on 4/28/65

A meeting of CP members was held on April 19, 1965, at the residence of ROSCOE PROCTOR in Berkeley, California. This meeting was called for the specific purpose of hearing a report by PROCTOR on a meeting of the National Negro Commission which he had attended.

PROCTOR reported that the civil rights movement had proceeded at a pace wherein the activity was at about the same stage that it was during the reconstruction period following the freeing of the slaves. He stated that this advance had taken place in spite of the true wishes of the JOHNSON Administration.

PROCTOR declared that President JOHNSON should be commended for his efforts in attempting to spearhead the civil rights movement and in this regard the CP should devote special attention to the latest two speeches of JOHNSON in regard to civil rights.

PROCTOR reported the existence of dissension in the civil rights movement and noted that the CP was being given a bad time because of "redbaiting." He noted that most of the highest leaders of the civil rights movement were trying to eliminate any communist influence from the movement, and that their efforts had been directed primarily against SNCC, which generally is considered to be the civil rights organization most influenced by communists. PROCTOR noted that the civil rights leaders were endeavoring to get SNCC out of the movement or, at least, out of the high councils of the movement.

PROCTOR noted that there had been instances of disunity between civil rights movement workers, and pointed out an NAACP worker may feel that a Congress on Racial Equality (CORE) worker is too progressive and a CORE worker in turn may think a SNCC worker is too progressive.

PROCTOR declared that Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING had experienced some difficulty in holding his own in the power struggle in the civil rights movement.

PROCTOR called for stronger cooperation between the Negro in the South and the Negro in the North. He noted that the Negro in the North has a lack of interest in the Negro problems in the South, and vice versa. Moreover, the Northern

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Negro seems to be losing some of the interest he had a year previously.

PROCTOR reported that there would be another national CP meeting on the Negro question and solicited the viewpoints of CP members. PROCTOR noted that he would be leaving soon but that he would give a report which would be mimeographed and delivered to the individuals present before June 24, 1965.

[ ] disagreed with the observations of PROCTOR regarding the stage of the civil rights movement. He stated that the civil rights movement is not at the reconstruction stage for many reasons. [ ] stated that it is true that the NAACP has revoked some charters, but this has not been done because of any "red witchhunt," but because of a question of policy which dated back to 1962.

Another CP member pointed out that the interest of the Northern Negro is almost totally different from that of the Southern Negro.

SF T-3 on 4/23/65

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[ ] was elected to the San Francisco County Committee of the CP at a meeting on April 3, 1964.

SF T-7 on 4/7/64

[ ] attended a meeting of the Northern California District Committee of the CP in San Francisco on January 8, 1965.

SF T-1 on 1/11/65

A mimeographed report of seven pages entitled "National Report," believed to be identical with the report referred to above, was prepared from PROCTOR's notes which he took at a meeting of the CP, USA Negro Commission meeting. This report was distributed during May, 1965.

The report declared in part as follows:

The combination of forces at work in the country for the first time has forced the President to commit the executive

power of the government to the drive for civil rights. The reactionaries can be expected to do everything within their power to intimidate, terrorize, bribe, control and even murder, to smash the movement and prevent it from getting the vote.

The voting rights speech of President JOHNSON signaled a break with gradualism and tokenism and symbolized the beginning of a new era.

Another three and one-half million Negro voters will be added to the rolls in the South if the voting bill passes Congress. This would lay the political basis for retiring the Dixiecrats from Congress, and also for electing Negro Congressmen, Senators, Judges and Sheriffs, as well as a considerable number of white representatives with a pro-labor and progressive outlook.

White America has taken a leap forward in understanding and willingness to take up the civil rights struggle.

The significant changes in the major civil rights organizations is that no one of them can claim dominance of the movement. The main character of struggle continues to hinge on nonviolence and the class character of the movement is primarily lower middle class and student, with many religious forces, particularly Catholic.

None of the existing organizations have an organized mass base in the ghetto, in spite of mass support received from the ghetto. This presents a most serious challenge to "our movement" and the civil rights movement.

There is a tremendous struggle in the movement between the so-called militants and conservatives which has strained relations between the old-line leadership. In general there are militants coming into leadership who want more independence and leeway for waging the struggle.

The big ideological struggle in the civil rights movement centers around violence and nonviolence. The ideological question before the CP is whether it is correct to fight for a single center in the civil rights movement, specifically should all support be shifted to SNCC. Such formulations should be rejected, and the CP should fight for unity and joint action.



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There is a real need to bring forward the CP Negro cadre through the medium of radio and elections. The following proposals have been made:

- (1) Work to get a conference in all districts around the ghetto problem and a war on poverty
- (2) Discuss methods of strengthening Party work in the South
- (3) Each district should establish a committee of three persons to work on these problems, as well as on the problem of finances.

A big question is the involvement of greater numbers of Negro trade unionists in the civil rights struggle under new conditions. Each district must discuss methods which will allow Negro trade unionists to take more initiative inside and outside the labor movement around civil rights and the war on poverty.

SF T-3 on 5/18/65

ROSCOE PROCTOR made a speech in Mill Valley, California on April 20, 1965, which declared in part as follows:

The Federal Government for the first time has committed itself publicly in regard to the civil rights movement. The center of political power is shifting from the arch-conservative to the moderates. The major problem facing the civil rights movement and the CP is the involvement of Negro masses in the North in the activities in the South. In the South, the problem is the more effective use of the right to vote in urban areas.

SF T-1 on 4/28/65

## 2. District and County Level

At a meeting of a CP club in San Francisco on April 28, 1965, [redacted] presented a report on behalf of the Negro Commission of the CP. She indicated that the Negro Commission had discussed whether CP members should support all of the various organizations involved in the civil rights struggle, or only those organizations which seemed to be advocating the correct policy. She advocated that members of

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the Fillmore Club of the CP participate actively in organizations involved in the civil rights movement, particularly in CORE.

SF T-8 on 4/30/65

[redacted] is a member of the Northern California District Committee of the CP.

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SF T-5 on 4/17/65

[redacted] was elected to the National Committee of the CP, USA at its convention in New York City during December, 1959.

SF T-9 on 12/29/59

During May, 1965, a memorandum entitled "Urgent - Special Memorandum - Urgent" was distributed by ARCHIE BROWN in the San Francisco area. This memorandum noted that the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party had provided the United States with an imaginative mode of attack upon the reactionary coalition. It noted that the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party is an independent group existing alongside, and in opposition to, the corrupt Democratic Party structure.

The memorandum noted that the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party was challenging the Congressmen from Mississippi and that a completion of the challenge would open the way for free elections in Mississippi. The memorandum concluded that if "we" on the left are to help in the struggle to extend and deepen democracy, "we" are going to have to understand the challenge in all its aspects, and find ways and means to broaden the national support.

The memorandum attached a series of questions and answers adopted from the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party memorandum concerning the basis and purpose of the challenge of the Mississippi delegation.

SF T-10 on 5/24/65

ARCHIE BROWN attended a meeting of the Northern California District Committee of the CP in San Francisco on January 8, 1965.

SF T-1 on 1/11/65

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BROWN attended a meeting of San Francisco County CP Club chairmen in San Francisco on May 10, 1965.

SF T-11 on 5/11/65

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At a meeting of the Northern California District Peace Commission of the CP in San Francisco on June 24, 1965, [redacted] reported that SNCC, Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), Women for Peace (WFP), DuBois Clubs of America (DCA), and the Committee for Non-Violent Action (CNVA) were merging for a program to be known as "The Project." [redacted] reported that 17 individuals were working at CNVA Headquarters in Washington, D. C. on "The Project" which involves a program in Washington, D. C., from August 6 - 9, 1965. He noted that one of the days will be spent lobbying among various members of Congress.

SF T-12 on 6/28/65

The DCA is characterized in the appendix pages of this report.

### 3. Propaganda in Publications

An editorial entitled "HUAC, KKK, FBI, LBJ" appeared in the April 24, 1965, issue of the "People's World" on page 8, columns 1-4. The editorial declared that the House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC) did not have the competence, integrity or inclination to conduct proposed investigations of the Ku Klux Klan (KKK). The editorial observed, in part, as follows:

"It is no secret that HUAC has been straining to get at the civil rights movement. But given the scope of the movement, such an assault is not to be undertaken lightly. And this is where the so-called investigation of the Klan would seem useful to the HUAC.

"Having investigated the segregationist 'extreme,' the HUAC will then be able to plead, it is only fair for it to investigate the 'extreme' integrationists, to expose 'Communist infiltration' into the civil rights movement. A feint against the KKK is to be followed by a haymaker aimed at the civil rights movement."

The editorial noted that President JOHNSON had provided an opening for a grandstand play by HUAC, and that he in the same statement could not find words strong enough to extol J. EDGAR HOOVER and the FBI for their role in the South. The editorial concluded that this statement was a calculated rebuke to those civil rights spokesmen who have complained about the HOOVER-FBI operation in Dixie, and to make the rebuke more emphatic the President had the FBI Director at his side in front of the television cameras.

The editorial alleged that the Administration would like to curb independence and militancy within the civil rights movement.

The "People's World" is a West Coast communist weekly publication, published in San Francisco, California.

#### B. OTHER COMMUNIST GROUPS

##### 1. Socialist Workers Party (SWP)

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A characterization of the San Francisco Division of the SWP is contained in the appendix pages of this report.

During recent months the SWP in the San Francisco Bay Area has focused its attention on the Vietnam situation and the Dominican Republic crisis to the neglect of civil rights and Negro freedom movement.

SF T-13 on 6/10/65  
SF T-14 on 6/8/65  
SF T-15 on 6/4/65  
SF T-16 on 6/18/65

##### 2. Young Socialist Alliance (YSA)

The YSA is characterized in the appendix pages of this report.

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The San Francisco Executive Committee of the YSA on March 22, 1965, reportedly agreed to send [ ] and [ ] to the Montgomery-Selma, Alabama, area for two weeks for the following reasons:

- (1) Many students and close contacts were in Alabama, and it was felt that the presence of [ ] and [ ] in the area would benefit relations with the students and contacts.
- (2) To develop an inroad into the student and civil rights movements in the San Francisco area.

As of April 1, 1965, [ ] was in Montgomery, Alabama, working with SNCC.

SF T-17 on 4/30/65

[ ] was a member of the San Francisco Branch of the SWP and attended a meeting of the SWP in San Francisco on May 26, 1965.

SF T-18 on 6/1/65

[ ] was a member of the San Francisco Branch of the YSA as of May 11, 1965.

SF T-14 on 5/17/65

[ ] was a member of the San Francisco Branch of the SWP and he attended a meeting of that branch on May 12, 1965.

SF T-18 on 5/17/65

At a forum sponsored by the SWP in Los Angeles, California, on April 23, 1965, [ ] stated that her trip to Alabama had been financed by contributions of the YSA and by "personal money."

SF T-19 on 5/14/65

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During recent months the YSA has been concerned primarily with participation in mass protests against the policies of the U. S. Government in regard to Vietnam.

SF T-20 on 6/12/65  
SF T-14 on 6/18/65

### 3. Progressive Labor Movement (PLM)

The PLM is characterized in the appendix pages of this report.

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b7C [ ] West Coast Organizer for the PLM in the San Francisco Bay Area, declared that the Progressive Labor Party (PLP) is an open organization which plans to participate in civil rights demonstrations and organizations. The PLM reportedly also was interested in exposing alleged police brutality in Oakland and Richmond, California.

SF T-21 on 4/9/65

At a Bay Area PLP open house in San Francisco on May 1, 1965, LEE COE declared that the PLP believes in unification of all races working together for a socialist government in the United States.

SF T-22 and SF T-23 on  
5/3/65

LEE COE was one of the leaders of a factionalist group of the CP that met with the Northern California District CP Board to work out their factionalist differences.

SF T-24 on 2/12/60

LEE COE was elected to the National Committee of the PLP at its founding convention in New York City on April 14-18, 1965.

SF T-25 on 5/4/65

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4. Youth for Jobs (YFJ)

YFJ is characterized in the appendix pages of this report.

During April, 1965, the YFJ publicized the following program:

- (1) Invite individuals, churches, community organizations and youth groups to send representatives to a meeting to establish a citizens committee against police brutality and harassment
- (2) Request the California State Advisory Committee to the U. S. Civil Rights Commission to investigate police practices in Oakland in regard to specific instances
- (3) Employ a panel of lawyers and secretaries to take testimony from citizens on their knowledge and experiences with police brutality and harassment in Oakland.

SF T-26 on 5/28/65

C. OTHER ORGANIZATIONS ACTIVE IN CIVIL RIGHTS AND NEGRO MATTERS

1. CORE

At a meeting of a CP club in San Francisco on April 28, 1965, [redacted] said that members of the club should take an active part in CORE as their main concentration.

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SF T-27 on 4/29/65

A Special Agent of the FBI on May 11, 1965, received a leaflet being distributed at Sather Gate at the University of California, Berkeley, entitled "Louisiana Summer, 1965." This leaflet stated that CORE needed about 100 volunteers from "this area" for Louisiana during the summer of 1965. The leaflet explained that volunteers would work for approximately ten weeks with local Negro groups in 20 selected parishes in Louisiana on voter registration, formation of farmers' leagues and

cooperatives and the organization of independent campaigns for local elections. Volunteers were scheduled to meet during mid-June in Plaquemine, Louisiana, for one week of orientation.

The "San Francisco Examiner" newspaper on May 29, 1965, page three, contained an article entitled "SF CORE Office to Close." This article reported that the Western Regional Office of CORE at 2085 Sutter Street, San Francisco, was scheduled to close on June 5, 1965, in an administrative shuffle designed to get more workers out of offices and into action programs.

The "San Francisco Examiner" is a daily newspaper published in San Francisco with general circulation in Northern California.

## 2. NAACP

The "San Francisco Chronicle" newspaper on May 25, 1965, page 27, contained an article entitled "Schools and Race in SF - An Offer," which reported that [redacted] of the Education Committee of the NAACP, had told the Equal Opportunities Commission that existing evidence indicates racial groups are treated unequally in San Francisco public schools. Miss [redacted] reportedly noted that schools that house predominantly white pupils cost approximately \$1790 per pupil, and that schools housing Negroes cost approximately \$1430 per pupil.

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The "San Francisco Chronicle" is a daily newspaper published in San Francisco with general circulation throughout Northern California.

The "San Francisco Chronicle" newspaper on May 31, 1965 page one, contained an article entitled "The NAACP Case Against SF Schools," which reported that the NAACP had made the following charges against San Francisco schools in the investigation by the State Fair Employment Practices Commission.

- (1) About 94 per cent of San Francisco public school pupils attend essentially segregated schools
- (2) Although about 35 per cent of the public school children are non-white, in 1964 only 6.3 per cent of the city's secondary school teachers were non-white.



- (3) There are discriminatory patterns of teacher placement in schools
- (4) The need for education is severe among the city's adult non-whites, 50 per cent of whom have not completed high school.

Mrs. [redacted] of the NAACP reportedly produced figures to combat the argument that there has been a "flight to the suburbs" by white parents. She noted that the San Francisco non-white population is rising at the slow rate of eight-tenths of one per cent per year.

### 3. Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)

The "Sun Reporter" newspaper on May 1, 1965, page five, contained an article entitled "SNCC to Host SF Conference" which reported that several hundred students from colleges and universities in the Greater Bay Area would meet at San Francisco State College on May 9, 1965, to receive orientation and information about this summer's civil rights activities. The article noted that SNCC would be recruiting volunteer workers to participate in a Mississippi and Arkansas summer project as well as volunteers for a political action program in Washington, D. C., designed to unseat the five racist Mississippians sitting as Congressmen in the House of Representatives.

The "Sun Reporter" is a weekly newspaper published in San Francisco with emphasis on Negro news.

The "San Francisco Examiner" on May 6, 1965, contained an article entitled "A New SNCC Strategy" which reported that SNCC would make its big civil rights push of the summer by lobbying rather than by demonstrating. SNCC reportedly was scheduled to emphasize the challenging of Mississippi's delegates because Negroes were denied the right to vote.

[redacted] for SNCC, reportedly stated that SNCC would also wage a campaign to pressure Northern California Congressmen into voting to unseat the Mississippi delegation.

[redacted] is a full-time field representative for SNCC who is paid \$50 per week.

At a branch membership meeting of the SWP in San Francisco on April 22, 1964, it was stated that SNCC is made up mainly of CP people like [redacted].

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SF T-13 on 4/23/64

[redacted] was one of the individuals nominated for President of DCA at its founding convention in San Francisco on June 19-21, 1964.

SF T-28 on 6/23/64

The "Golden Gater" newspaper on May 7, 1965, contained an editorial entitled "SNCC Recruiting Here Soon" which reported that SNCC needed 2,000 students from all over the country to go to Washington, D. C. for a direct action lobby against the five Mississippi Congressmen who were elected in that state because most Negroes are disenfranchised. The editorial noted that SNCC also wanted students to engage in direct action in Washington, D. C., on behalf of a more liberal voting rights bill and other civil rights legislation.

The "Golden Gater" is a student publication of San Francisco State College in San Francisco, California.

The "Pioneer" newspaper on May 13, 1965, page three, contained an article entitled "Campus Chapter of 'Friends of SNCC' Holds First Meeting" which noted that the "Cal" State Friends of SNCC had made an appeal for help in the civil rights struggle at its first meeting. SNCC reportedly was interested in having students go to Mississippi during the summer of 1965 to help develop the Negro from a disunited, uneducated, frightened individual into an organized group with political objectives.

The "Pioneer" is a weekly publication of the Journalism Department for Associated Students of California State College at Hayward, California.

The "Berkeley Daily Gazette" on May 19, 1965, page 27, contained an article entitled "Students Aid SNCC" which noted that students from various Berkeley schools were joining students from all over the state in giving up lunch to help promote SNCC. Donations of lunch money were being made in celebration of the 1964 Supreme Court decision to desegregate schools, the proceeds of which were to go to the salaries of freedom school teachers in the deep South.

The "Berkeley Daily Gazette" is a newspaper published daily with general circulation in the Berkeley, California, area.

The "Oakland Tribune" newspaper on May 27, 1965, page two, contained an article entitled "Negroes Plan Four Campaigns for Summer" which noted that SNCC had plans for projects in four southern states and the District of Columbia. The article noted that emphasis would be given to the development of local Negro leadership in communities in Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and Georgia. The article noted that SNCC was seeking 1,000 college student volunteers to lobby in Washington, D. C. between June 13 and July 4, 1965, to challenge the Mississippi delegates.

The "Oakland Tribune" is a daily newspaper published in Oakland, California.

#### 4. Students for a Democratic Society (SDS)

The SDS circulated a leaflet on May 21, 1965, entitled "SDS Summer '65" which outlined an Oakland community project. This project envisioned the employment of a full-time staff to work among poor Negroes to build a movement around the common economic and political grievances. The leaflet solicited money for staff sustenance, volunteers for research, and for furnishing a staff house.

## II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

### A. PICKETING OF THE EMPORIUM STORE

On April 14, 1965, a Special Agent of the FBI observed picketing against The Emporium Department Store for alleged discriminatory hiring practices. The picketing

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was sponsored by the San Francisco Chapter of CORE and the maximum number of pickets reached 13. At the inception of the demonstration, [redacted] of the San Francisco Chapter of CORE, was asked by a sergeant of the San Francisco Police Department as to who was in charge of the demonstration. [redacted] replied that he was in charge. [redacted] refused to answer a question of the police sergeant as to how long they planned to demonstrate. [redacted] remarked that he did not have to give any answers and that this would be the "sorriest day" for the sergeant.

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When [redacted] refused to identify himself, he was taken to the Southern Station of the San Francisco Police Department. At the police station, he reportedly was recognized by another police officer and was released. There were no other incidents or arrests.

A Special Agent of the FBI on April 15, 1965, observed a picketing demonstration sponsored by CORE against The Emporium for alleged discriminatory hiring practices. The picketing lasted for approximately two hours and 40 minutes. The maximum number of pickets reached 15, and there were no arrests or incidents.

A Special Agent of the FBI on April 16, 1965, witnessed the picketing of The Emporium Department Store for alleged discriminatory hiring practices by the San Francisco Chapter of CORE. The maximum number of pickets reached 25 and the picketing continued for approximately two hours and 20 minutes. The picketers distributed mimeographed leaflets captioned "Don't Buy Bigotry" which alleged that 34 retail stores in San Francisco had reneged on an agreement to sign an equal employment understanding. There were no arrests or incidents.

#### B. DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST THE EAST BAY RESTAURANT ASSOCIATION

A Special Agent of the FBI observed a demonstration conducted against the East Bay Restaurant Association on April 9, 1965, under the sponsorship of CORE. The demonstrators carried signs protesting alleged discriminatory hiring practices on the part of the restaurant association for approximately two hours. The estimated number of pickets was 60, the demonstration was orderly and no arrests or incidents took place.

A Special Agent of the FBI on April 22, 1965, received a flyer being distributed by CORE at the University of California in Berkeley, California, which stated that there would be picketing on April 23, 1965, at Jax Steak House, 13th and Broadway, Oakland.

On April 23, 1965, a Special Agent of the FBI observed CORE pickets at Jax Steak House carrying signs which alleged that the restaurant was discriminatory in its hiring practices. Approximately 150 pickets participated in the demonstration. The demonstration was orderly and there were no arrests or incidents.

A Special Agent of the FBI on May 3, 1965, witnessed a demonstration against the East Bay Restaurant Association sponsored by CORE. The demonstration protested alleged discrimination in hiring policies of a number of restaurants of the association and lasted for approximately two hours and 40 minutes. An estimated 150 persons participated in an orderly fashion. There were no arrests or incidents.

A source advised on May 3, 1965, that demonstrations against the East Bay Restaurant Association were discontinued because dissension arose in the leadership. The University of California Campus chapter of CORE withdrew because it was felt that there was no progress being made.

SF T-21 on 5/3/65

#### C. PICKETING AGAINST WESCO

A Special Agent of the FBI on April 10, 1965, observed the picketing of the Wesco Land and Management Corporation, 14511 East 14th Street, San Leandro, California, by the Southern Alameda County CORE. 23 individuals carried placards urging nondiscrimination in Southern Alameda County for approximately one hour and 45 minutes. They distributed literature which alleged that CORE had tried to negotiate with Wesco regarding its policy in dealing with minority groups, and that Wesco had refused to negotiate. There were no incidents, and no arrests were made.

A Special Agent of the FBI on May 1, 1965, observed another demonstration against Wesco sponsored by CORE in which

a maximum of ten individuals participated. The demonstration lasted approximately one hour and 45 minutes and there were no arrests or incidents.

A Special Agent of the FBI on May 8, 1965, observed a demonstration against Wesco sponsored by CORE in which 11 individuals carried placards. The demonstration lasted for approximately one hour and 30 minutes. There were no arrests or incidents.

A Special Agent of the FBI on May 15, 1965, observed a demonstration of CORE against Wesco which lasted for approximately one hour and 35 minutes. Approximately 17 people carried placards. There were no arrests or incidents.

A Special Agent of the FBI on May 22, 1965, observed a demonstration by CORE against Wesco which lasted for approximately one hour and 25 minutes. Eight adult males, two adult females, one six year old girl, and a small child in a baby carriage were involved in the demonstration. There were no arrests or incidents.

#### D. BOGALUSA PROTESTS

A Special Agent of the FBI on May 20, 1965, received a leaflet distributed at the University of San Francisco which announced that a protest vigil would take place at the Crown-Zellerbach Building, San Francisco, to protest "atrocities committed yesterday" in a town controlled by Crown-Zellerbach. A leaflet distribution took place at the Crown-Zellerbach Building on May 20, 1965, and these leaflets were distributed under the name of "Bogalusa Committee for Concern." A maximum of 19 individuals participated in the leaflet distribution, and there were no arrests or incidents.

The Committee for Concern in San Francisco was promoted and dominated by the San Francisco Chapter of CORE and was concerned primarily with the situation in Bogalusa, Louisiana.

SF T-29 on 5/20/65

A Special Agent of the FBI on May 25, 1965, received a leaflet being distributed at the Crown-Zellerbach Corporation in San Francisco by the Bogalusa Committee for Concern. This leaflet alleged that the unwillingness of Crown-Zellerbach to take an aggressive part in solving the racial problems in Bogalusa, Louisiana, made it as responsible for police brutality as the Mayor who apparently could not withstand pressures from the Klan.

A Special Agent of the FBI on May 28, 1965 observed a picketing of the Crown-Zellerbach Corporation in San Francisco under the sponsorship of the San Francisco Committee for Concern. The maximum number of pickets was 23 and they paraded with signs protesting the alleged racist policies of Crown-Zellerbach in Bogalusa. There were no arrests or incidents.

A Special Agent of the FBI on June 4, 1965, witnessed a demonstration at the Crown-Zellerbach Corporation in San Francisco by approximately 19 pickets. The demonstration lasted for approximately one hour and five minutes, and there were no arrests or incidents.

A Special Agent of the FBI on June 9, 1965, observed a demonstration by the Committee for Concern against Crown-Zellerbach in San Francisco for alleged racist policies in Bogalusa, Louisiana. The demonstration lasted for approximately one hour and 15 minutes with a maximum of 18 pickets. There were no arrests or incidents.

A Special Agent of the FBI on June 25, 1965, observed a demonstration of the Committee for Concern against the Crown-Zellerbach Corporation in San Francisco. A leaflet distributed by the pickets claimed that Crown-Zellerbach controlled Bogalusa, Louisiana, but had remained uncritical of the plight of the Bogalusa Negro. A maximum of 56 pickets demonstrated for approximately two hours and 45 minutes. Nine pickets staged a sit-in demonstration on the eighth floor of the building and were carried outside the building by the San Francisco Police Department at 6:30 P. M. No arrests were made.

### III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN ORGANIZATIONS

#### A. NAACP

SF 100-53902  
WHK/clh

1. San Francisco

[redacted] A source advised on April 6, 1965, that [redacted] of the San Francisco County CP, has not indicated any CP interest in the NAACP when discussing the civil rights movement.

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SF T-30 on 4/6/65

Another source advised on April 8, 1965, that the CP leadership has not mentioned the NAACP in recent years in regard to any attempt to infiltrate the organization. The CP seems to have ignored the NAACP to a great extent because it is not sufficiently militant for the CP.

SF T-31 on 4/8/65

Another source advised on April 14, 1965, that at the San Francisco County conference of the CP on March 12, 1965, the Fillmore Club of the CP was designated as the club which would best be suited to have members participate in the NAACP. The primary purpose of a CP member in joining the NAACP would be to find out what is taking place in that organization both locally and nationally.

SF T-3 on 4/14/65

Another source advised on April 21, 1965, that there has not been any concerted effort on the part of the CP to gain influence or control of the NAACP in the San Francisco Area.

SF T-4 on 4/21/65

The SWP in San Francisco, when discussing the need to participate in the activities of civil rights organizations, usually considers SNCC and CORE as the Negro civil rights organizations worthy of note in connection with the movement. The SWP generally ignores the NAACP in San Francisco because it is not regarded as being sufficiently militant.

SF T-13 on 4/28/65



2. Sonoma County

There has been very little discussion regarding the NAACP at any club meeting in Sonoma County. The CP has not engaged in any efforts to infiltrate the NAACP because the Sonoma County CP is composed of a small disorganized group of elderly individuals. The CP is critical of the NAACP both nationally and locally in regard to leadership.

SF T-32 and SF T-33  
on 4/13/65

C. San Mateo County

In San Mateo County, the CP attitude is one of giving assistance to the NAACP in its fight for equal rights for Negroes. The strength of the CP in San Mateo County is such, however, that it exercises no influence or control over the NAACP.

SF T-34 on 4/8/65

The members of the San Mateo Club of the CP have not shown any interest in infiltrating the NAACP in San Mateo County.

SF T-11 on 4/21/65  
SF T-35 on 4/22/65

4. Santa Clara County

In Palo Alto, Santa Clara County, the CP attitude toward the NAACP is one of sympathetic understanding of what the NAACP is trying to do in its fight for equal rights for Negroes. The CP does not participate actively in the NAACP campaigns and it exercises no influence or control over that organization.

SF T-36 on 4/28/65

5. Oakland, California

In Oakland, California, the CP considers the NAACP to be too conservative to be worthy of attention.

SF T-37 on 4/19/65

SF 100-53902  
WHK/clh

6. Berkeley, California

The SWP in Berkeley, California, has declared consistently that they have no interest or influence in the NAACP and that the latter organization will have nothing to do with the SWP.

SF T-16 on 4/2/65

B. SNCC

At a meeting of the Northern California District of the CP on April 10, 1965, ROSCOE PROCTOR indicated that the CP believes it has a "line of communication" into SNCC.

SF T-1 on 4/13/65

On April 19, 1965, a special meeting of CP members was held in order to hear a report by ROSCOE PROCTOR on a meeting of the National Negro Commission of the CP, USA. PROCTOR reported dissension in the civil rights movement and stated that the "highest leaders" of the civil rights movement were trying to rid the movement of communist influence. He reported that leaders of the civil rights movement were directing attention to communists in SNCC, which generally is considered as the civil rights organization most influenced by communism. PROCTOR also reported that civil rights movement leaders were trying to eliminate SNCC from the movement, or at least to exclude them from the high councils of the movement.

SF T-3 on 4/23/65

A petition entitled "Mississippi Congressional Challenge" contained a notation that the petition should be returned to the Santa Clara Valley Friends of SNCC, 170 North 11th Street, San Jose, California.

[redacted] San Jose, is the residence of [redacted] was a member of the CP from 1958 to 1963, at which time he resigned from the CP in order to permit himself to advance in his union and to participate in politics in Santa Clara County.

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SF T-38 on 6/22/65

SF 100-53902  
WHK: whk

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1. SF 100-53902

BAY AREA PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT, aka  
Bay Area Progressive Labor,  
"Progressive Labor"

The masthead in the February 8, 1965, issue of "Spark" reflects it is published by the Progressive Labor Movement of the Bay Area, P. O. Box 75, Station A, Berkeley.... page 4 of this issue of "Spark" carries an article describing MORT SCHEER as the "West Coast organizer" of the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM).

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b7C A source advised on January 7, 1965, that [redacted] following a press conference in San Francisco, California, on January 7, 1965, related that he was the West Coast Organizer for the PLM and National Vice Chairman. PLM was started about three years ago as a national organization located mainly in the New York and Buffalo areas, and he has been here since last July striving to organize PLM. He stated PLM has several publications, including "Progressive Labor," a monthly, and the "Marxist-Leninist Quarterly."

A second source advised on February 25, 1965, that the Bay Area Progressive Labor Movement (BAPLM) has no headquarters. [redacted] the Organizer for BAPLM, operates out of his residence, [redacted], Berkeley, California.

APPENDIX

PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT, also known as  
Progressive Labor Party, "Progressive Labor"

A source advised on July 2, 1962, that Progressive Labor groups held a conference in New York City on July 1, 1962, where MILTON ROSEN acted as chairman. He read a statement at this conference setting forth their intention to form a new Marxist-Leninist party in the United States. ROSEN stated that a more formal organization was necessary, one which would provide a framework for all who wanted to join in a united effort to build an American vanguard. The forces of this new organization are to consolidate all existing forces around Progressive Labor and organize additional forces to an outlook of Marxism-Leninism and increase the open advocacy of socialism, develop a significant Marxist-Leninist program for the new party, and organize a collective organization of leaders and members.

"The Worker, " an East Coast communist newspaper, issue of January 7, 1962, page ten, column three, reported the expulsion of MILTON ROSEN, former Labor Secretary of the New York State Communist Party, United States of America.

A second and third source advised in February, 1963 that this new Marxist-Leninist party had not yet been organized on a formal basis, but that Progressive Labor groups had been formed in several localities in line with the proposals of MILTON ROSEN. The sources advised as of February, 1963 that the leaders of this group were referring to it as the Progressive Labor Movement.

A fourth source advised on March 15, 1964, that the Progressive Labor Movement follows, supports and is politically orientated toward the Communist Party line of Red China rather than that of the Soviet Union.

A fifth source advised on March 28, 1964, that at a Progressive Labor Movement meeting held in New York City on that date, it was announced that the Progressive Labor Movement would try to hold a national convention in New York City in September, 1964 to organize the Progressive Labor Movement on a more formal basis into a Progressive Labor Party.

The fifth source also advised that the Progressive Labor Movement publishes a monthly magazine called "Progressive Labor" and also a quarterly theoretical publication called the "Marxist-Leninist Quarterly." The source also advised that starting June 1, 1964, the Progressive Labor Movement would start publishing a weekly newspaper in New York City.

The March, 1964 issue of "Progressive Labor" sets forth that it is published monthly by the Progressive Labor Company, General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn 1, New York.

W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA

A source has advised that on October 26-27, 1963, a conference of members of the Communist Party (CP), including National Functionaries, met in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of setting in motion forces for the establishment of a new national Marxist oriented youth organization which would hunt for the most peaceful transition to socialism. The delegates to this meeting were cautioned against the germ of anti-Soviet and anti-CP ideologies. These delegates were also told that it would be reasonable to assume that the young socialists attracted into this new organization would eventually pass into the CP itself.

A second conference of over 20 persons met in Chicago on December 28-29, 1963, for the purpose of initiating a "call" to the new youth organization and planning for a founding convention to be held in June, 1964.

A second source has advised that the founding convention for the new youth organization was held from June 19-21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time the name W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention. The aims of this organization as set forth in the preamble to the constitution, are "It is our belief that this nation can best solve its problems in an atmosphere of peaceful co-existence, complete disarmament and true freedom for all peoples of the world, and that these solutions will be reached mainly through the united efforts of all democratic elements in our country, composed essentially of the working people allied in the unity of Negroes and other minorities with whites. We further fully recognize that the greatest threat to American democracy comes from the racist and right wing forces in coalition with the most reactionary sections of the economic power structure, using the tool of anti-communism to divide and destroy the unified struggle of the working people. As young people in the forces struggling for democracy, we shall actively strive to defeat these reactionary and neo-fascist elements and to achieve complete freedom and democracy for all Americans, thus enabling each individual to freely choose and build the society he would wish to live in. Through these struggles we feel the American people will realize the viability of the socialist alternatives."

APPENDIX

SE 100-53902

2

The constitution further states that this new organization shall be a membership organization open to individuals, or if five or more people so desire a chapter can be formed which shall in turn be guided by the policies and principles of the parent organization.

A third source has advised that in September, 1964 the organization set up its headquarters at 1853 -1/2 McAllister Street, San Francisco, California.

The first two sources have advised that at the founding convention two officers were elected:

[REDACTED]

A fourth source has advised that on October 26, 1962, [REDACTED] attended a CP recruiting class held at 1579 Scenic Avenue, Berkeley, California.

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A fifth source has advised that [REDACTED] reporter for the "People's World" newspaper, was on April 3, 1964, elected to the newly organized San Francisco County Committee of the CP.

The "People's World" is a West Coast communist newspaper published weekly in San Francisco, California.

APPENDIX

SF 100-53902

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE (known in the San Francisco Bay Area as the Bay Area Young Socialist Alliance, aka the Bay Area Committee of the Young Socialist Alliance, Bay Area Committee for the Young Socialist)

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A source advised on May 16, 1960, that the Bay Area Young Socialist Alliance (BAYSA) was formed in February, 1958, as the Bay Area Committee for the Young Socialist (BACYS). At a later stage in its development prior to adoption of the name BAYSA, the organization was known as the Bay Area Committee of the Young Socialist Alliance (BACYSA).

The source advised that as a result of a national convention held April 15-17, 1960, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the BAYSA became a branch of a national organization to be known as the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) and will carry out in the Northern California area the policies of the YSA. The BAYSA is divided into two working units, the San Francisco YSA and Berkeley YSA.

The source advised that the BAYSA, although ostensibly an independent organization, is in reality controlled by the San Francisco Branch, Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and Oakland Branch SWP.

The source advised April 23, 1964, that the BAYSA is currently active.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX



SE 100-53902

1

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

The May, 1960, issue of the "Young Socialist" (YS), page 1, column 3, disclosed that during April 15-17, 1960, a national organization entitled "The Young Socialist Alliance" (YSA) was established at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This issue stated that this organization was formed by the nationwide supporter clubs of the publication YS.

The above issue, page 6, set forth the Founding Declaration of YSA. This declaration stated that the YSA recognizes the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) as the only existing political leadership on class struggle principles, and that the supporters of the YS have come into basic political solidarity with the SWP on the principles of revolutionary socialism.

A source advised on May 6, 1964, that the original YSA was an organization formed during October, 1957, in New York City by youth of various left socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the SWP. The leaders of this group were the guiding forces in the establishment of the national organization.

The source further advised on May 6, 1964, that the YSA is dominated and controlled on a national basis by the SWP through having SWP members comprise exclusively the National Executive Committee (NEC) and through an official SWP representative at all YSA NEC meetings. The YSA, in reality, is the youth and training section of the SWP and the main source of new SWP members.

The headquarters of the YSA are located in Room 631, 41 Union Square West, New York City.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

SF 100-53902

1

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY  
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

A source advised on August 1, 1960, that the San Francisco Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was formed approximately in the early part of 1938 and the Oakland Branch of the SWP was formed in the latter part of 1938.

A second source advised on October 26, 1959, that the name of the Oakland Branch of the SWP was changed to the Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the SWP.

A third source advised on April 20, 1964, that the San Francisco Branch and the Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the SWP follow the policies and directives of the National SWP with which they are affiliated.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SF 100-53902

YOUTH FOR JOBS (YFJ), aka  
Youth for Jobs Committee

A source advised in July, 1963, that several recent graduates and dropouts of high schools in Oakland and Berkeley, California, had on April 17, 1963, attended the organizing meeting of Youth for Jobs (YFJ) in Oakland, California, in response to letters prepared by ROSCOE PROCTOR and [redacted]. At this meeting, [redacted] gave reports on the unemployment problems among youth and the need for an organization of this type. PROCTOR also spoke at this meeting.

In May, 1963, a second source advised that ROSCOE PROCTOR attended meetings of the National Executive Committee of the Communist Party (CP), USA, during May, 1963, in New York City.

In January, 1963, a third source identified [redacted] as the [redacted] of a CP recruiting class held in January 1963, in Berkeley, California.

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In May, 1963, the first source advised that in May, 1963, a 12-page pamphlet entitled "Youth for Jobs - Aims and Purposes" was distributed. This pamphlet described YFJ as an independent organization of young people working together to find solutions to current vocational, social and recreational problems; it specified that YFJ is not affiliated with any other organizations, but would fully support the labor movement and any other organizations striving to combat unemployment and to increase job security for all employees.

In June, 1963, the third source advised that at a meeting of the Political Committee of the CP of the East Bay Region (Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, California) held in June, 1963, [redacted] member of that Committee, gave a report on a draft document read before the National Committee, CP, USA, by GUS HALL, member of the National Committee, CP, USA. In connection with the portion of the report dealing with youth, [redacted] said, "A report from this area on the activity around Youth For Jobs organized by ROSCOE PROCTOR will be included in the final document, as one of the signs of the Party work in organizing the unemployed."

On April 16, 1964, a fourth source advised that ROSCOE PROCTOR has promoted and guided YFJ since its inception and continues to do so. The source stated that meetings of YFJ are held at the YFJ Club House, 1095 59th Street, Oakland, California, and at homes of individual members.

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APPENDIX~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Francisco, California

July 30, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

TITLE	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
CHARACTER	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
REFERENCE	Report of SA WILBERT H. KEHE dated and captioned as above at San Francisco

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

8/2/65

SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

CIRM

ReBuairtel to NY, 7/16/65, and NY airtel and letterhead memorandum dated 7/13/65.

On 7/11/65, Special Agents of the NYO observed STANLEY LEVISON, accompanied by an unknown white female [redacted] board Delta Airlines Flight Number 923, at Kennedy International Airport, NY, which flight was scheduled to depart New York for Atlanta at 6:40 p.m.

A representative of the Airport Sales Corp., United Terminal Building, Insurance Counter, Kennedy International Airport, made available information on 7/11/65, that Mrs. [redacted] had made application for insurance on the evening of 7/11/65. She gave her address as [redacted] Los Angeles, California, and she listed the name of her beneficiary as [redacted], NYC.

With respect to Mrs. [redacted] the following information was located in the indices of the NYO:

On 12/19/48, [redacted] advised that [redacted] invited MARTHA and ALFRED STERN on 6/15/47, to a reception following her marriage to [redacted]

On 5/19/49, NY T-450 advised that [redacted] conferred with STERN regarding her divorce from [redacted]

2-Bureau (100-442529) (RM)

2-Los Angeles (RM)

1-NY (100- ) [redacted]

1-NY (100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (42)

1-NY (100-153735) (42)

JCS:rmv

(7)

*Lead covered by Ser 347*

100-66078-352

SEARCHED <i>oim</i>	INDEXED <i>oim</i>
SERIALIZED <i>oim</i>	FILED <i>oim</i>
JUL 1965	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

NY 100-153735

On 5/22/57, [redacted], NYC, advised SA T. CHANDLER JOSEY that he was a self-employed writer and was formerly married to [redacted] and resided at [redacted]. He stated that his former [redacted] was married to [redacted] an actor, and was living somewhere in California. He also stated that his former [redacted] was very active in the 1948 HENRY WALLACE campaign and worked with ALFRED and MARTHA STERN in this campaign. [redacted] mentioned that his former wife knew the STERNS very well.

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It is to be noted that ALFRED K. STERN and MARTHA DODD STERN were subjects in the MOCASE.

Records of the Credit Bureau of Greater New York were furnished by [redacted] on July 26, 1965, to IC [redacted]. There was a record for [redacted] in December, 1964, in which it was indicated that he was married to [redacted]. His residence was listed as [redacted], NYC, and also [redacted], Los Angeles, California. It was also indicated that he is an actor and was in December, 1964, playing the lead role in the play, "Subject Was Roses." His age was listed as late 50s. The records also revealed that Mrs. [redacted] was [redacted] of Pan American House, [redacted], Los Angeles, California, for 15 years. The records also contained information that [redacted] claimed to have a special checking account with a local bank, Chemical Bank, Union Square, NYC.

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The Credit Bureau records also revealed a file dated 6/23/48, for [redacted] whose [redacted] was indicated to be [redacted]. His residences were listed as [redacted], NYC; [redacted], NYC, and [redacted], NYC. His age was shown as early 30s. It was indicated that he was a free lance writer and that she was employed by NBC at 30 Rockefeller Plaza, NYC.

From the foregoing information, it would seem that the woman who accompanied STANLEY DAVID LEVISON to Atlanta, is identical with [redacted] who was married to [redacted] but at present this has not been definitely established.

NY 100-153735

NY is in the process of checking records of NBC for further information and is also checking records of the Board of Elections regarding Mrs. [REDACTED]

Los Angeles, in an effort to get further background information with respect to Mrs. [REDACTED] will check credit records and records of the Board of Elections for Mrs. [REDACTED] at [REDACTED], Los Angeles, California.

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F B I

Date: 8/13/65

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)Via airtel \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority)

To: SAC, Los Angeles (100-66078)

✓ From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

Concerning the rioting which has been taking place in a Negro section of Los Angeles the past two days, by return airtel in instant caption, advise whether or not there have been any indications of subversive involvement.

You should also canvass appropriate sources, particularly informants in the security field, to determine whether or not any subversives are involved and what the attitude is of subversive groups relative to these riots. Keep the Bureau promptly advised of all pertinent developments and follow the return airtel with additional communications advising of the results of your canvass of sources.

100-66078-365

SEARCHED INDEXED

SERIALIZED FILED

Peters ES

Sent Via \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_



BEST AVAILABLE COPY

8/14/65

AIRTEL

AIRTEL AIR MAIL (REGISTERED)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-103500)  
FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-66078)  
RE: CHUM

Re Bureau airtel to Los Angeles, 8/13/65.

Close contact has been maintained with informants in the security field, particularly those who are in the Communist Party (CP), since the outset of the rioting which started on the night of 8/11/65, and to date, there is no indication of subversive involvement or direction in the rioting or that the CP intends to participate in any way.

[redacted] advised on 8/13/65, that at a meeting of section organizers, Southern California District Communist Party (SODCP) held on the evening of 8/13/65, DON DORIS, Executive Secretary, SODCP, instructed those present to stay away from the riot area and that the SODCP would take no action until things had calmed down, at which time "they" would know how to proceed. Two Negro CP members present at this meeting were specifically instructed by DORIS to stay out of the riot area.

Close contact has been maintained with [redacted] a CP member who lives in the Watts area, where the rioting is centered, and this informant knows of no CP involvement in the rioting and has received no instructions from the CP.

[redacted] who is [redacted] of a CP Club in the Noranda Smith Section, SODCP, which section embraces the area where the rioting is centered, has been in continuous daily contact since

3 - Bureau (REGISTERED)  
2 - Los Angeles

RAP:jcl  
(5)

SEARCHED \_\_\_\_\_  
INDEXED \_\_\_\_\_  
SERIALIZED \_\_\_\_\_  
FILED \_\_\_\_\_

AIRTEL

100-66078-366

LA 100-66978

the rioting began. This informant has personally been in the riot areas and mingled with the rioters and has furnished information about the intentions of some of the rioters which has been promptly passed on to the Los Angeles Police Department and interested military agencies. This informant has stated that there has been no domination, direction, or involvement by the CP in the rioting. [redacted], a long-time CP functionary who belongs to a CP section covering part of the area of the rioting and who is employed in the general vicinity of the riot area, has been alerted since the outset of the rioting and this informant knows of no domination, direction, or involvement by the CP in the rioting.

[redacted] TSI advised on the night of 8/13/65, that the Muslim leadership in Los Angeles has issued instructions to their members not to get involved in the rioting and to keep out of trouble. The Muslims are pleased at what is happening in Los Angeles but are not to participate in the rioting.

[redacted] advised on 8/14/65, that the DuBois Clubs, Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, Women for Legislative Action, Women's International Strike for Peace, Socialist Workers Party, and other GROUPS had been called on to start a continuous picket line in front of the police administration building in Los Angeles, commencing 8/14/65. According to another source, [redacted] the idea originated with the DuBois Clubs in Los Angeles. [redacted] advised on 8/14/65, that the only ones participating in the picket line on that date as of early afternoon were members of the Socialist Workers Party.

Racial sources have been contacted concerning the rioting and none of them have any information that the CP is involved in any way in the rioting.

Logical informants have been given specific assignments to attempt to determine if the CP is in any way involved, or will become involved in the rioting. Close contact will continue to be maintained with sources and the Bureau advised.

**AIRTEL**

8/16/65

**AIRTEL**

**AIR MAIL - REGISTERED**

**TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)**  
**FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-66078)**  
**RE: CIRM**

Re Bureau airtel, 8/13/65 and Los Angeles airtel to the Bureau, 8/14/65.

On the mid-afternoon of 8/15/65, [redacted] advised that a meeting of the Moranda Smith Section (MSS), Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP), was held earlier <sup>THAT</sup> day in a private home in Los Angeles presided over by DOROTHY HEALEY, Chairman, SCDCP, with BEN DOBBS, Executive Secretary, SCDCP and [redacted] SCDCP, among those present. The group also included representatives from the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs in Los Angeles who are CP members.

HEALEY reported to the meeting that she had received a call from [redacted] member of the National Committee, CP, USA, instructing her to prepare some articles for publication in "The Worker" concerning the riots in Los Angeles. DOBBS and TAYLOR are to assist her and the articles will be slanted to play up the "police brutality" angle and to place the blame of the riot on Los Angeles Mayor SAM YORTY, Chief of Police WILLIAM H. PARKER and County Supervisor from the riot district, KENNETH HAHN.

Persons present at the meeting were instructed to contact as many CP members and members of sympathetic groups as possible to "pack" the meetings on 8/16/65, the next day, of the Los Angeles City Council and Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors. Attempts will be made to get the floor at both meetings

3 - Bureau  
① - Los Angeles  
RAP:bjs  
(4)

**AIRTEL**

SEARCHED ☐  
INDEXED ☐  
SERIALIZED ☒  
FILED ☒

100-66078-367

LA 100-66078

and raise the issue of "police brutality." BEN DOBBS was assigned the responsibility of co-ordinating activities at the Los Angeles City Council meeting and [redacted] is to handle the same duties at the Board of Supervisors meeting.

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b7C  
b7D  
On 8/15/65, [redacted] advised that the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs in Los Angeles are scheduled to hold a meeting at 8:30 p.m., 8/15/65 at the Venice West Coffee House, Venice, California, which is owned and operated by the DuBois co-ordinator in the Los Angeles area, [redacted]. Purpose of the meeting was to hear a report from someone from the riot area who would give a "true picture of what has really been going on." Also at the meeting, plans will be made to collect food to be distributed throughout the riot area and methods of raising funds would be discussed to insure adequate legal defense for persons arrested for rioting. Also scheduled for discussion was some means of correcting the "horrible distortions" which have appeared in the press and on radio and TV concerning the rioting.

Members of the Committee to End the War in Vietnam have also been asked to attend this meeting.

The Bureau was advised immediately by teletype of the above two meetings and local police agencies and military agencies were advised and an LHM is being submitted.

Pursuant to instructions in referenced Bureau airtel, Los Angeles will keep the Bureau promptly advised of pertinent developments under the CIRM caption.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

New York, New York  
August 16, 1965

Bureau 100-442529

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:  
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE  
DATE 12-15-2010

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters  
Internal Security - C

On August 13, 1965, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Dora McDonald (Secretary to Martin Luther King, President, Southern Christian Leadership Conference, SCLC) and Stanley Levison were in contact on that day concerning the rioting in Los Angeles, California. In that regard, McDonald said King had been contacted by a radio station in Los Angeles, who urged that he issue a statement appealing to the Negroes to end the rioting. She said that King, in turn, had requested that she contact him (Levison) and request that he prepare a statement dealing with the matter. According to the source, Levison prepared the following statement:

"I know that you have grievances that are hard to live with - I know that any Negro can reach the end of his patience and want to strike out and strike back. But it is not courage nor militancy to strike out blindly. Our enemies have always hoped that we would lose our heads and riot against the guilty and innocent alike. This enables them to argue that we haven't decency or good sense. I speak to you as one who had to march with other Negroes against guns, clubs, dogs and whips and who won victories over cruel and barbarous sheriffs and Klansmen. We won victories because we had a greater weapon - disciplined cool heads, and iron determination not to provoke into violence. Our adversaries have always known what

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~

Group I

Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification

100-66078-368  
SEARCHED INDEXED  
SERIALIZED FILED  
FBI - LOS ANGELES  
Peters J.A.D.  
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Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters  
Internal Security - C

to do when we lost our heads - it gave them a chance to beat our heads. They have never known what to do when we refused to be sucked into the trap of violence.

"Tonight the whole world is watching you. If you want all America to respect you, if you want the world to know that you are men, put down your weapons and your rocks. Get a committee together to draw up demands. If you want my help I will sit with you and plan how to improve your conditions.

"Negroes in the South were not less oppressed than you and we have run Jim Crow from thousands of places without using a rock or a bullet. We made millions of white Americans sick and ashamed of their practices and by our discipline won many to our side. You are harming yourselves, not the segregationists. Tonight in the South, the segregationist is delighted. He has made you lose your temper and for a few moments of emotional excitement and relief you are conducting yourself without reason, without a name and without a goal. You are not an army of Negro people if you fight without reason. Our people are not rioters and are not looters. Come back to our ranks where there is room for honest courage and militancy, - where real and permanent victories have been won and will be won in the right way.

"The man who cools off, who puts down his weapon and stands up with only his body is the man of courage. Don't let us down here in the South. Don't discredit brave Negroes in jails in Johannesburg. Don't set yourself back. You can still win a great victory by halting the fighting because there is more honor and dignity in looking the other side squarely in the eye and demanding your rights than there is in struggling in blind fury. In the name of brave Negroes who have died in the South over the past ten years of bitter struggle, I appeal to you to end the hostilities so that together we can march forward for real gains for our people everywhere".

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on August 14, 1965, that Bayard Rustin (organizer of the March on Washington), and Martin Luther King were in contact on that date. Their contact, according to the source, dealt with the rioting in

- 2 -

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Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters  
Internal Security - C

Los Angeles. King told Rustin that he was on his way to Puerto Rico to deliver a speech, and that upon arrival he would issue a press release dealing with the situation in Los Angeles, therefore, wanted Rustin's suggestions on the matter. Rustin suggested to King that the following points should be contained in any statement to the press:

"That we deplore resorting to violence no matter who is engaged in the violence because it is wrong and socially destructive. That while we deplore violence, we also deplore the concentration of the ghetto life which leads, with the absence of jobs, bad education and slums, to the hopelessness and despair where the Negro youth, out of these conditions, feel that they have no stake in American society". Rustin suggested in reference to that point, that King make mention of President Johnson's conference scheduled to be held in November, 1965, which will deal with the whole ghetto and family life problem, by stating that he hoped new and stirring ideas would emerge from the conference.

In continuing his suggestions, Rustin said that King should point out that, "Rightly or wrongly, whether or not there was, in fact, police brutality in Los Angeles, almost every Negro in every family has, at one time or another, felt that he has been maltreated by the police; therefore, in addition to the social problems, in every city there needs to be a civilian review board. This board is to protect the policeman when he is right and to protect the citizen when the policeman is not right".

King and Rustin both remarked that they had been asked to go to Los Angeles to help suppress the riots, but both opined that they would not be able to be of much assistance since the situation had deteriorated to such a point that it was a job for the National Guard. They ended their contact by speculating on whether or not they would be of any help subsequent to the riots.

The same confidential source furnished information on August 14, 1965, which disclosed that Rustin and Roy Wilkins (Executive Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, NAACP) were in contact on that date concerning, among other things, the rioting in

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Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters  
Internal Security - C

Los Angeles. In that regard, Rustin said a number of Ministers in Los Angeles, who had done nothing (to end the riots), were putting pressure on King to come to Los Angeles to aid in quelling the riots. Rustin said King was going to Puerto Rico to speak, but had airline tickets to travel to Los Angeles on his way back from Puerto Rico. Rustin said King would do nothing but create more confusion and embarrass himself if he went to Los Angeles. Wilkins concurred, adding that if King did go to Los Angeles, he would be regarded as an emissary sent to quiet the rioters.

The source advised on August 14, 1965, that Rustin and Harry Wachtel were in contact on above date. During their contact, Wachtel spoke in regard to the rioting in Los Angeles, stating that he was not unhappy because the "power structure acts as if they are only dealing with King and they are not, they are dealing with guys who are easily incited, who live in stinking conditions". Rustin said he had dissuaded King from going to Los Angeles at this time.

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Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters  
Internal Security - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in April, 1964, that Stanley Levison was a secret member of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), in July, 1963. In late 1963 and early 1964, he criticized the Communist Party (CP) for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. Levison was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position on civil rights. His differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism.

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## Communist Influence In Racial Matters

In "The Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, Bayard Rustin is the subject of a feature article captioned: "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights". In it, Rustin is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, Rustin gave most of his earnings to the "Party". He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker", February 11, 1957, page 1 column 2, reported that Bayard Rustin, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA), held in New York City, on February 9-12, 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 25, 1963, that during a meeting of the National Board, CP, USA, on that date, Benjamin J. Davis remarked that, "Rustin calls me constantly--openly."

Another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 19, 20, 1964, that Bayard Rustin contacted Benjamin J. Davis on those dates

- 6 -

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### Communist Influence In Racial Matters

and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, Davis told Rustin that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which Rustin was to speak.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on January 21, 1964, that as of that date, Benjamin J. Davis was National Secretary of the CP, USA.

"The New York Times", August 24, 1964, page 27, column 4, reports that Benjamin J. Davis, National Secretary, CP, USA, died in New York City on the night of August 22, 1964.

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## Communist Influence In Racial Matters

Harry Wachtel is the Executive Vice President of the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York, New York. He resides at 29 Split Rock Drive, Kings Point, Long Island, New York.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information in December, 1949, that Harry H. Wachtel, 41 Broad Street, New York, New York, was on a list of individuals carried as active members of the National Lawyers Guild.

A characterization of the National Lawyers Guild is attached hereto.

On March 5, 1944, another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information which revealed that the name Harry Wachtel was on a list of names, significance not known, which was maintained at the Headquarters of the Kings County Communist Party (CP) at 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York.

Regarding Harry Wachtel's [redacted] it is noted that the same confidential source furnished information on March 5, 1944, which revealed that her name and address were on a list of names of newly elected officers of the Bath Beach Club of the Kings County CP.

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With respect to the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, it is to be noted that this organization is an adjunct of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), of which Martin Luther King, Jr., is the president, and serves to raise funds for the SCLC.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1.

APPENDIX

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the National Lawyers Guild:

"National Lawyers Guild

- "1. Cited as a Communist front.  
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 149.)
  - "2. Cited as a Communist front which 'is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party. its front organizations, and controlled unions' and which 'since its inception has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents.'  
(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3123 on the National Lawyers Guild, September 21, 1950, originally related September 17, 1950.)
  - "3. 'To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the \* \* \* National Lawyers Guild. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection.'  
(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)"
- ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

F B I

Date: 8/16/65

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM  
IS-C  
(OO: NY)

Re New York teletype to Bureau, dated 8/14/65, captioned "MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.; SM-C", which concerned a conversation between STANLEY LEVISON and DORA MC DONALD regarding the rioting in Los Angeles; New York teletype captioned, "MARTIN LUTHER KING and RACIAL SITUATION, LOS ANGELES", and New York teletype captioned "COMINFIL SCLC", 8/15/65, both of which concerned KING's position on the rioting.

Enclosed are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum reporting information in referenced communications; two copies are enclosed for the information of Atlanta and one for the information of Los Angeles.

The sources of the information were [ ] and [ ]

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The sources used to characterize individuals in the letterhead memorandum were as follows:

- 4 - Bureau (100-442529) (Encls. 10) (RM)
  - (1 - 100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
- 2 - Atlanta (100-6670) (Encls. 2) (Info) (RM)
  - (1 - 100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
- 1 - Los Angeles (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM) ~~87~~
- 1 - New York (100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN) (42)
- 1 - New York (100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (42)
- 1 - New York (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (42)
- 1 - New York (100-148289) (HARRY WACHTEL) (42)
- 1 - New York (100-153735) (42)

JMK:gmd  
(13)

100-60072-319

SEARCHED <i>2/9</i>	INDEXED <i>9</i>
SERIALIZED <i>9</i>	FILED <i>9</i>
2 AUG 18 1965	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

*De Genn* *LKA*  
*Peters* *per*

Approved: *JMK*  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

NY 100-153735

NY 694-S\*

STANLEY LEVISON

1.  
2.

BAYARD RUSTIN

[REDACTED]

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS

1. Anonymous source  
of WFO, set forth  
in report of SA  
JOHN J. WALSH,  
2/19/50, at WFO,  
re: "NLG; IS-C".

HARRY WACHTEL

2.

[REDACTED]

This letterhead is classified "~~Secret~~" because it contains information from [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] sources who furnish highly sensitive information concerning racial matters in the New York area and the Communist infiltration thereof; also because it contains information from NY 694-S\*, this information set forth in the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON. In view of this, the "~~Secret~~" classification is deemed necessary in order to protect the sources.

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~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:  
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE  
DATE 12-15-2010

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

New York, New York  
August 18, 1965

Bureau 100-442529

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters  
Internal Security - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on August 17, 1965, that Martin Luther King (President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, SCLC), and Bayard Rustin (Organizer of the March on Washington), were in contact earlier during that day for the purpose of discussing the Los Angeles, California riots. It was during that contact that King persuaded Rustin to join him in that City on August 17, 1965. King said he and Bernard Lee (King's assistant) would arrive in Los Angeles at 12:45, Pacific Standard Time, aboard National Airlines Flight 41. He said he would be joined by [redacted] SCLC), who would arrive before noon. Rustin said he would take American Airlines Flight 37, which arrives Los Angeles at 10:20 AM, August 17, 1965.

The source advised that shortly after Rustin's contact with King, he (Rustin) was in contact with Harry Wachtel, during which time he informed him of King's plans to go to Los Angeles. Rustin said in view of King's plans and at his request, he (Rustin), drew up a five point program for King's use while in Los Angeles. The points, as enumerated by Rustin, were:

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~

Group I

Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification

100-660983

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FBI - LOS ANGELES	

*Healyman*



~~SECRET~~

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters  
Internal Security - C

1. "To minister to the thousands of Negroes innocent of any wrong doing, and who have lost homes and jobs, and to pledge the SCLC to morally and financially assist these people.

2. "Visit those Negroes in jail in an attempt to find ways in which they can help restore damage they have done, and attempt to redeem themselves.

3. "To keep and maintain sympathy and communication with the white sympathizers and work out programs to prevent future disturbances.

4. "To confer with local government leaders if they so desire.

5. "To present his own plans for immediate and long range action to clergymen and other leaders."

Rustin said that King planned to visit religious leaders, prisons and temporary homes of displaced persons in order to get a first hand report.

The situation regarding King's visit, according to Rustin, "is delicate as we do not want him to be accused of going out there and starting trouble."

Rustin, after talking with Wachtel, was in contact with a confidante, [redacted], on August 17, 1965. He told her of his plans to go to California to be with King and in view of that, instructed her to contact the White House in Washington, D.C., and inform someone there that he would be late in submitting his document which is due on August 20, 1965 (document he is preparing for the conference of civil rights leaders scheduled for November, 1965).

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[redacted] in regard to the Los Angeles situation, suggested to Rustin that he contact [redacted] a former police officer (Los Angeles Police Department), who was suspended for participating in civil rights demonstrations, and [redacted] a former officer, because they "may know things about the situation". [redacted] said both men now work in Governor Brown's office.

- 2 -

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Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters  
Internal Security - C

On June 22, 1958, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that [redacted] was a member of the New York unit of the Young Socialist League (YSL).

On June 22, 1958, another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that information made available to him in June, 1958, reflected that [redacted] was a member of the New York unit of the YSL.

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Another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that [redacted] attended a Lower Manhattan Branch meeting of the Young People's Socialist League on July 8, 1960.

A characterization of the YSL is attached.

- 3 -

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## Communist Influence In Racial Matters

In "The Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, Bayard Rustin is the subject of a feature article captioned: "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights". In it, Rustin is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, Rustin gave most of his earnings to the "Party". He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker", February 11, 1957, page 1 column 2, reported that Bayard Rustin, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA), held in New York City, on February 9-12, 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

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Another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 19, 20, 1964, that Bayard Rustin contacted Benjamin J. Davis on those dates

- 4 -

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### Communist Influence In Racial Matters

and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, Davis told Rustin that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which Rustin was to speak.

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## Communist Influence In Racial Matters

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A characterization of the National Lawyers Guild is attached hereto.

On March 5, 1944, another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information which revealed that the name Harry Wachtel was on a list of names, significance not known, which was maintained at the Headquarters of the Kings County Communist Party (CP) at 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York.

Regarding Harry Wachtel's [redacted] it is noted that the same confidential source furnished information on March 5, 1944, which revealed that her name and address were on a list of names of newly elected officers of the Bath Beach Club of the Kings County CP.

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With respect to the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, it is to be noted that this organization is an adjunct of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), of which Martin Luther King, Jr., is the president, and serves to raise funds for the SCLC.

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Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters  
Internal Security - C

1.

APPENDIX

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

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- "2. Cited as a Communist front which 'is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party. its front organizations, and controlled unions' and which 'since its inception has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents.'  
(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3123 on the National Lawyers Guild, September 21, 1950, originally related September 17, 1950.)
- "3. 'To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the \* \* \* National Lawyers Guild. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection.'  
(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)"

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Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters  
Internal Security - C

YOUNG SOCIALIST LEAGUE (YSL)

The March 1, 1954, issue of the "Young Socialist Challenge," published as page three of "Labor Action," an official publication of the Independent Socialist League (ISL), contained an article concerning the creation of the YSL, which pointed out that at a unity conference occurring February 12-14, 1954, at Labor Action Hall, New York, New York, a merger occurred between the Young People's Socialist League (YPSL) and the Socialist Youth League (SYL). The new organization was named the YSL.

A confidential informant on June 15, 1954, made available the minutes of the YSL's National Action Committee meeting of April 13, 1954, which reflected that one [ ] of SP (Socialist Party) Youth Committee," had objected to a statement appearing in "Commerce," a New York University journal, which indicated that the YPSL merged with the SYL to form the YSL. He explained that the YPSL did not merge with anyone, that it continued to exist as the youth section of the Socialist Party. He explained that a small group of the YPSL was dropped, expelled, or suspended from that organization and joined the SYL, which he characterized as the youth group of the "Trotskyite ISL." He explained that after these few former members of the YPSL joined the SYL, the SYL then proceeded to change its name for its own purposes.

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b7C

On April 9, 1956, another confidential informant advised as follows:

The YSL has frequently worked in close sympathetic cooperation with the ISL toward similar objectives, although each major issue given mutual consideration is decided upon by these organizations individually. The YSL serves as an apprenticeship for the ISL, but ISL selection of members from YSL ranks is made on an individual and personal basis. In many instances YSL members are also members of the ISL.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters  
Internal Security - C

YOUNG SOCIALIST LEAGUE (YSL) CONT'D.

The YSL and ISL utilize the same printing house in New York City and the YSL publication is printed as an insert in "Labor Action." Frequently, lecturers before the YSL are ISL members.

The September 22, 1958, issue of "Young Socialist Challenge," which appeared as page five of "Labor Action," contained an undated statement from the National Action Committee of the YSL which indicated that the YSL had been dissolved. The statement appeared under the caption "Join the Young Peoples Socialist League."

The YPSL is publicly known as the youth affiliate of the Socialist Party-Social Democratic Federation.

~~SECRET~~



This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

F B I

Date: 8/18/65

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM  
IS-C  
(OO: NY)

Re New York teletype, 8/17/65, concerning plans of  
MARTIN LUTHER KING and BAYARD RUSTIN to go to Los Angeles,  
California, 8/17/65.

Enclosed are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum  
reporting information contained in referenced communication.  
Two copies are furnished for benefit of Atlanta, and one copy  
furnished for the information of Los Angeles.

The source of the information in the letterhead  
memorandum was [REDACTED]

The sources who furnished characterizations of  
individuals mentioned in the letterhead memorandum were as  
follows:

- 4 - Bureau (100-442529) (Encls. 10) (RM)  
(1 - 100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
- 2 - Atlanta (100-6670) (Encls. 2) (Info) (RM)  
(1 - 100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
- 1 - Los Angeles (100- ) (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM) *ek*
- 1 - New York (100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN) (42)
- 1 - New York (100-133062) [REDACTED]
- 1 - New York (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (42)
- 1 - New York (100-148289) (HARRY WACHTEL) (42)
- 1 - New York (100-149194) (COMINFIL SCLC) (41)
- 1 - New York (100-153735) (42)

JMK:gmd  
(14)

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_

M Per \_\_\_\_\_

100-66071-374

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
AUG 23 1965	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

*Rayman*

NY 100-153735


BAYARD RUSTIN



BENJAMIN J. DAVIS



HARRY WACHTEL

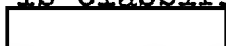
1. Anonymous source of WFO,  
set forth in report of  
SA JOHN J. WALSH, 2/19/50,  
at WFO. re: "NLG; IS-C".
2. 

b2  
b7D

RACHELLE HOROWITZ

Former  
Former  
Former



This letterhead memorandum is classified "~~Secret~~" because it contains information from  a source which furnishes highly sensitive information in regard to the racial situation in the New York area and the Communist infiltration thereof. In view of this fact, the NYO considers the ~~"Secret"~~ classification necessary to protect the source.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Atlanta, Georgia  
August 27, 1965

~~SECRET~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.  
SECURITY MATTER - C

On August 25, 1965, Confidential Source One advised that Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., President, Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), discussed with [ ] to the President, SCLC, an article which Reverend KING is preparing for the magazine section of the "New York Times" concerning his views of the recent racial situation in Los Angeles, California. Reverend KING told [ ] that his article was being reviewed by STANLEY D. LEVISON and that LEVISON would shortly advise as to his suggestions regarding any changes to this article.

On August 25, 1965, Confidential Source Two advised that STANLEY D. LEVISON informed [ ] that he felt Reverend KING's article concerning Los Angeles was badly in need of rewriting. Source advised that LEVISON dictated at considerable length to an SCLC stenographer several thoughts which he felt should be expressed in Reverend KING's article for the "New York Times." He told [ ] that he really felt they should tell the "New York Times" that this article would be delayed a week instead of asking for it immediately.

[ ] explained to LEVISON that Reverend KING was very desirous that this article be completed as soon as possible. Consequently, [ ] said he would work on the article on August 25 and August 26, 1965.

~~SECRET~~  
GROUP 1

Excluded from Automatic  
Downgrading and Declassification

100-66078-376  
SEARCHED INDEXED  
SERIALIZED FILED  
FBI - LOS ANGELES  
30 1965  
Hayman

~~SECRET~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS;  
MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

b6  
b7C  
On August 26, 1965, Confidential Source One advised that [ ] informed Reverend KING that he and STANLEY LEVISON were at the Hilton Inn, Hapeville, Georgia rewriting Reverend KING's article for the "New York Times."

STANLEY LEVISON

Confidential Source Three advised in April, 1964, that STANLEY LEVISON was a secret member of the CPUSA in July, 1963. In late 1963 and early 1964, he criticized the CP for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. LEVISON was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position in civil rights. LEVISON's differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

- 2 -  
~~SECRET~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Atlanta, Georgia  
August 27, 1965

FD 323

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
	MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
Character	SECURITY MATTER - C
Reference	Letterhead Memorandum, dated and captioned as above, at Atlanta, Georgia

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

F B I

Date: 8/27/65

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA

SUBJECT: CIRM *100-66078\**  
Atlanta file 100-6670  
Bureau file 100-442529

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

SM - C

Atlanta file 100-5586 *100-57229\**  
Bureau file 100-106670Re Atlanta teletype to Bureau, 8/26/65, captioned  
"CIRM."Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and 8  
copies, for Los Angeles one copy, and for New York 3 copies  
of a Letterhead Memorandum.Sources referred to in the enclosed Letterhead  
Memorandum are as follows:

Source #1

Source #2

Source #3

b2  
b7DNY 694-S\*, used to characterize  
LEVISONIf the information from [ ] and [ ]  
is utilized for lead purposes, care should be taken not to  
jeopardize the source.

- 4 - Bureau (3 - 100-442529) (CIRM) (Enc. 9) (RM)  
(1 - 100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
- 3 - New York (2 - 100-153735) (CIRM) (Enc. 3) (RM)  
(1 - 100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING)
- ① - Los Angeles (Enc. 1) (RM)
- 4 - Atlanta (1 - 100-6670) (CIRM) (1 - 100-6670A)  
(1 - 100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (1 - 157-621)

AGS:cmp  
(12)

(ANDREW YOUNG)

Approved: *JKP* *CS*  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

*100-66078-379*

SEARCHED <i>Q</i>	INDEXED <i>Q</i>
SERIALIZED <i>Q</i>	FILED <i>Q</i>
AUG 31 1965	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

*Playmon*

AT 100-6670  
AGS:cmp

The enclosed Letterhead Memorandum has been classified Secret because it contains information from a highly sensitive source with respect to the racial situation in the Atlanta area. It is felt this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of the source in furnishing information of this nature.



FBI

Date: 8/20/65

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI  
FROM : SAC, SEATTLE (100-27267) (P\*)  
SUBJECT: CIRM  
IS - C

RE Seattle teletypes and airtels to Bureau, 8/19/65 and 8/20/65, captioned Possible Sit-In at the Mayor's Office, Seattle, Washington, 8/19/65, Racial Matters.

On 8/19/65 Inspector [redacted] Seattle PD (SPD) advised a group of young people were conducting a sit-in at the Mayor's office in the Seattle City Hall.

On the same date [redacted] Radio Station KYAC, Seattle, which he described as an all Negro station, advised that on the morning of 8/19/75 a group from the Central Area Youth Action Council (CAYAC) furnished a copy of demands which had been served upon the Mayor's office following a rendering of a decision in the trial of 4 Negroes on assault charges in an incident which occurred 6/20/65. [redacted] stated

- 5 - Bureau (REG)
- 1 - New York (Info) (REG)
- ① - Los Angeles (Info) (REG)
- 13 - Seattle
  - (2 - 100-27267)
  - (1 - 100-27589) (CAYAC)
  - (1 - 157-492)
  - (1 - 157-466)
  - (1 - 100-26810)
  - (1 - 100-27659)
  - (1 - 100-25704)
  - (1 - 100-25705)
  - (1 - 100-25706)
  - (1 - 100-26466)
  - (1 - 100-26929)
  - (1 - 100-26390)

FGC:slk  
(20)

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_ Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

100-66078-380

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
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FBI - LOS ANGELES	

Playman

SE 100-27267

he did not put the requested idea on the air inasmuch as he had doubts concerning the group.

The Seattle Post Intelligencer of 8/20/65 carried an article on pages 1 and 7 relating that 13 demonstrators between the ages of 15 and 20 appeared at the Office of Seattle Mayor J. D. BRAMON the afternoon of 8/19/65 and presented a list of 4 grievances. The group was identified with the CAYAC. A copy of the above article has been forwarded to the Bureau with referenced airtel under the Racial Matter caption.

On 8/20/65 [ ] advised as follows: The meeting of the North Central CP section committee was held 8/19/65. [ ] member of the committee, made reference to the recent riots in Los Angeles and noted that the establishment of the "Freedom Patrols" in Seattle had helped to divert a bad situation which might have occurred in Seattle. [ ] made reference to the above sit-in in the Mayor's office and furnished the following background information. After the returning of a verdict in the case of 4 Negroes being charged with Third Degree Assault, 8/18/65, members of CAYAC decided to hold the sit-in. [ ] CP member and CAYAC leader, contacted [ ] to relate their plans. [ ] assented but became apprehensive and later communicated with [ ], Northwest District CP (NWDCP) who made an appointment to see [ ] the morning of 8/19/65. [ ] and [ ] met with [ ] and [ ] asked him pertinent questions, following which [ ] gave his assent to the holding of the sit-in demonstration but pointed out that if there were any difficulties, the CP would find it necessary to decline any connection.

[ ] was supposed to appear at the section meeting the evening of 8/19/65 but was engaged in a separate meeting that evening with [ ] organizational secretary, NWDCP. [ ] was of the opinion the above meeting with [ ] might also included members of the State Board, NWDCP.

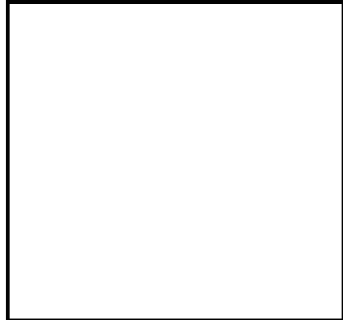
At the section meeting it was made known the sit-in would continue, commencing at 8:00 a.m. on 8/20/65. There was no indication the CP would attempt to authorize the demonstration to cause riots, on the contrary it was indicated that it desired to avoid a situation of such as had occurred in Los Angeles.

b2  
b6  
b7C  
b7D

SE 100-27267

On 8/20/65 Captain STAN STEVENSON, SPD, and [redacted] Assistant Operations Officer, Region 3, INTC, Ft. Lawton, were advised.

On 8/20/65 [redacted] Assistant Chief, SPD, identified the following individuals as having taken part in the sit-in on 8/19/65:



Of the above, [redacted] and [redacted] have all been identified by [redacted] and [redacted] as associated with the Young Political Expolyer's League (YPEL). [redacted] and [redacted] are the younger brother and sister of [redacted] who has been identified by [redacted] as a former member of the CP in Seattle. [redacted] has been identified by [redacted] as a current member of the Seattle CP. [redacted] has been connected with the CAYAC group and resides at the residence of [redacted] Seattle CP member, and mother of [redacted] and [redacted].

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LHM will be submitted upon receipt of written report from [redacted].

In addition to the foregoing, [redacted] advised on 8/20/65 [redacted] stated on same date the "Youth" (CAYAC) had contacted Negro Ministers and Negro leaders and that the persons contacted did not want any part of the demonstration.

On 8/20/65 former [redacted] advised [redacted] (State Youth Director NWDCP) "was beside herself" because of the above sit-in demonstration which [redacted] described as unauthorized.

The Bureau will be kept advised of developments in the above matter.

8-20-65

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

TO : SAC LOS ANGELES (157-909)  
FROM : SAC JACKSON (157-100)  
SUBJECT: MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT  
RM

Re Jackson airtel to Bureau 8-13-65.

Los Angeles is requested to refer to Los Angeles airtels to Bureau dated 3-2-65 and 3-22-65, case captioned "CIRM," Los Angeles file 100-66078, and Los Angeles letter to Bureau dated 6-30-64, case captioned "MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT, RACIAL SITUATION, STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, RM," Los Angeles file 157-909.

Los Angeles is requested to clarify the sources regarding all individuals mentioned in those communications.

San Francisco is requested to furnish appropriate background information on [REDACTED] (SF 100-3641) and clarify sources used.

b6  
b7C

- ③ - Los Angeles (157-909)
  - (1 - 100-66078)
- 3 - San Francisco (157-380)
  - (1 - 100-3641)
- 2 - Jackson

JBL:ckj  
(8)

100-66078-381

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
AUG 23 1965	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

*Johnson will handle*  
*flanner*  
*- inf -*

# Memorandum

DATE: 10/29/65

SUBJECT:

In accordance with the above, the following serials are to be destroyed:

[illegible]

No. of copies

Approved

Destroyed by

SEARCHED.....INDEXED.....  
SERIALIZED.....FILED.....

NOV 3 1965

FBI - L.A. - TELE

b6  
b7C

11-7865

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

8/24/65

SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

CIRM

ReNYlet to Bureau, 8/2/65.

On 8/11/65, Mrs. [redacted] Personnel Department, National Broadcasting Company, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, NYC (conceal; has furnished reliable information in the past) advised SA WALTER C. ZINK that [redacted] who was also known as, June Locke, was employed by NBC from 9/8/47, to 6/23/50, as a Play Reader. According to Mrs. [redacted] resided at [redacted] NYC, c/o [redacted] during the period of time that she was employed by NBC. She resigned from her position with NBC on 6/23/50, in order to accept another position.

According to the records of NBC, [redacted] was born on [redacted] and possesses Social Security Number [redacted]. In the event of emergency, NBC was to notify [redacted] and this was subsequently changed to Mrs. [redacted] [redacted], Pittsburgh, Pa.

[redacted] attended University of Pittsburgh from 1942 to 1945, and received an AB Degree. She attended Columbia University from 1945 to 1946, and received an MS Degree in Journalism. She reads, speaks and writes Spanish. She was employed by BERNARD SIMON in NYC from April, 1947 to August, 1947, and during this same period, was a free lance writer with the Columbia Broadcasting System. She was employed by "Charm Magazine," NYC, from September, 1946 to September, 1947. She did some free lance writing with Harvey Publications from October, 1947 to December, 1947.

On 8/10/65, IC [redacted] reviewed the records of the Manhattan Board of Elections in an effort to develop

2-Bureau (100-442529) (RM)  
1-Los Angeles (100- ) (Info) (RM)  
1-NY (100- ) [redacted]  
1-NY (100-111180) (42)  
1-NY (100-153735) (42)

JCS:rmv  
(6)

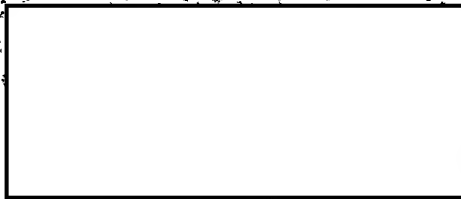
100-66078-382

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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AUG 25 1965	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

*Flayman*

NY 100-153735

further information concerning Mrs. [REDACTED]  
but no record was located. Records were checked for the  
following addresses:



b6  
b7C

NYO is attempting to develop further information  
concerning [REDACTED]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-66078) DATE: 8/27/65

FROM : SA CLAUDE E. WILLIS

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS  
RM

On 8/25/65, [ ] furnished information that on that date [ ] of the "People's World" (PW) Office in Los Angeles discussed the Negro leadership conference with [ ], which was scheduled for the coming week end at UCLA. [ ] indicated they would distribute about 200 copies of the PW there. [ ] mentioned a new organization, name not mentioned, JOSEPH being formed in Watts involving one Reverend HARDWICK (phonetic), which according to [ ] is not composed of the "same old people".

Informant further advised that on the same date [ ] discussed matters with DOROTHY HEALEY. She mentioned an individual had done two stories on the Watts, Venice, and "Church thing" and stated that she had had to write all of the lead on both stories because the best part was buried at the end.

Extreme care should be taken in reporting this information not to reveal the source of the information.

CC: 1 - 100-39704 [ ] (SI)  
1 - 100-4486 (DOROTHY HEALEY) (SI)  
1 - 100-30439 [ ] (SI)

CEW:mak  
(4)

*mal*

100-66078-386

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
AUG 27 1965	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

*Clayman*



AIRTEL

8/27/65

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)  
FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-66078)  
SUBJECT: CIRM

Re Bureau airtel 8/13/65 and Los Angeles airtels  
to Bureau 8/14/65 and 8/16/65.

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information  
in the past, advised on 8/24/65 that [redacted]  
[redacted] of the Southern California District Communist Party  
(SCDCP), asked the informant on 8/17/65 to make every effort  
to get CORE to work for the defense of those persons who had  
been arrested in the riots and to line up people who had  
been brutalized by the police, or had had their homes entered  
illegally, so that these cases could be presented to whatever  
governmental committee would subsequently be set up as well  
as to the City Council of Los Angeles.

[redacted] also advised on 8/24/65 that at a meeting  
of the SCDCP Negro Commission held 8/18/65, the Los Angeles  
riots were discussed and it was agreed that with the attitude  
of the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) following the  
riots there would probably be a bigger flare up in the near  
future. [redacted] said that the riots, which were of a  
class nature rather than a race nature, were not channelled  
in any way but were spontaneous. After the first two days,  
however, a number of gangs moved in and it became obvious  
that the local criminal element had taken over because of  
the planned pattern which evolved in the looting and burning.  
[redacted] called for those present to do their best to help  
set up adequate legal defense for those who had been arrested,  
many of whom were actually innocent but had been arrested  
simply because they had been in the area. Every effort has  
been made to set up community organizations, and where possible  
bring out the socialist approach.

3-Bureau (RM)  
1-Los Angeles  
GEP:ced  
(3)

AIRTEL

SEARCHED \_\_\_\_\_  
INDEXED \_\_\_\_\_  
SERIALIZED \_\_\_\_\_  
FILED \_\_\_\_\_

100-66078-387

LA 100-66078

[redacted] also advised on 8/24/65 that a meeting of the West Adams Club, Moranda Smith Section, SCDP, was held in Los Angeles on 8/23/65, and that this meeting had been postponed from the previous week because of the riot curfew. Discussion was held on the Los Angeles riots and one member, [redacted] said that it was time the leadership of the Party be shown by a local statement on the riots and on work in the Negro community, that conditions would never be changed until the system of oppression be changed, that all other measures were just stopgap measures to help a little until that time. A motion was made and passed that the Moranda Smith Section for the National Office Communist Party, U.S.A., should make an immediate socialist-oriented statement relating to Negro work and conditions. Another club member, [redacted] agreed and said that the statement made by the Communist Party "People's World" was not as strong as one that many Social-Democrats had made.

[redacted] was advised on 8/24/65 that on that date [redacted] asked the informant to attempt to work up at least five good "blue ribbon" cases of police brutality, get them well documented, and ready to appear with legal counsel before the committee set up by Governor BROWN.

Los Angeles has canvassed logical CI, PCI, PSI, and SI's concerning this matter. These sources had no additional information which would indicate that subversives were involved in the recent Los Angeles riots. Several PCI's had the feeling that the Muslim movement was involved in these riots but these PCI's could furnish no information that Muslims had actually participated.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT  
M E M O R A N D U M

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-8077)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-17517)

SUBJECT: GUS HALL  
IS - C; ISA OF 1950  
(OO:NY)

DATE: 8/30/65

EXTREME CARE MUST BE UTILIZED IN CONNECTION WITH THE HANDLING OF THE INFORMATION SET FORTH HEREIN IN ORDER TO PROTECT THE IDENTITY OF THIS HIGHLY PLACED SOURCE. SINCE THIS INFORMATION WAS CONFIDENTIALLY RECEIVED AND BECAUSE BY ITS VERY NATURE IT TENDS TO IDENTIFY THIS SOURCE, IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT UNLESS THIS INFORMATION IS CORROBORATED THROUGH ANOTHER SOURCE, THAT IT NOT BE DISSEMINATED OUTSIDE THE BUREAU AT THIS TIME.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF ALL OFFICES, THE BUREAU HAS ADVISED BY LETTER DATED APRIL 8, 1964, CAPTIONED "CP, USA - RESERVE FUNDS; IS - C" THAT DUE TO THE EXTREMELY SENSITIVE NATURE OF THE SOURCES OF MOST OF THE INFORMATION CONCERNING RESERVE FUNDS, COPIES OF THESE REPORTS HAVE NOT BEEN DISSEMINATED OUTSIDE THE BUREAU. SUPPLEMENTAL INVESTIGATION RELATING TO THE RESERVE FUNDS IS TO BE CONDUCTED ONLY IF THERE IS NO CHANCE OF COMPROMISING OUR SOURCES. NO INFORMATION CONCERNING THE RESERVE FUNDS WHICH MAY IN ANY MANNER JEOPARDIZE OUR SOURCES SHOULD BE SET FORTH IN ANY COMMUNICATION WHICH WILL BE DISSEMINATED OUTSIDE THE BUREAU.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are three copies of an informant's statement dated August 26, 1965, containing information orally furnished on August 26, 1965, by CG 5824-S\* who has furnished reliable information in the past, to SA [REDACTED]. This information was reduced to writing on August 27, 1965, and the original report is maintained in CGfile [REDACTED]

In the opinion of the Chicago Office, the individual referred to in the enclosed informant's statement as "JOEY" is probably identical with JOE HARRIS of San Francisco; the individual referred to as "[REDACTED]" is probably [REDACTED] and the individual referred to as the "[REDACTED]" may be [REDACTED] of Superior, Wisconsin. Source, however, is not acquainted with any of these individuals and cannot furnish further identifying data.

RWH:MDW

(see page ii for dissemination)

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
SEP 21 1965	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	
100-66078	

100-66078-389

Plyman [Signature] 15

b6  
b7c

CG 100-17517

Copies:

3-Bureau (Enc. 3)(RM)  
    (1 - 100-3-69 (CP, USA - Organization)  
2-Indianapolis (RM)  
    (1 - 100- (CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT)  
    (1 - 100- (CP, USA - Youth Matters)  
③-Los Angeles (RM)  
    (1 - 100- (GUS HALL)  
    (1 - 100- (CIRM)  
    (1 - 100-26044 (CP, Southern California District - Organization)  
3-Milwaukee (RM)  
    (1 - 100- [REDACTED]  
    (1 - 100- [REDACTED]  
    (1 - 100- (National Students Association)  
15-New York  
    (1 - 100-80532 (HERBERT APTHEKER)  
    (1 - 100-13472 (GILBERT GREEN)  
    (1 - 100-84994 (GUS HALL)  
    (1 - 100-105078 (HYMAN LUMER)  
    (1 - 100-27539 (CARL WINTER)  
    (1 - 100-141914 [REDACTED]  
    (1 - 100-80633 (CP, USA - Education)  
    (1 - 100-74560 (CP, USA - Funds)  
    (1 - 100-128861 (CP, USA - Reserve Funds)  
    (1 - 100-80641 (CP, USA - Organization)  
    (1 - 100-81675 (CP, USA - Pamphlets and Publications)  
    (1 - 100-80644 (CP, USA - Youth Matters)  
    (1 - 100- (National Students Association)  
    (1 - 100-137025 ("World Marxist Review")  
    (1 - 100- (CP of Canada)  
5-San Francisco (RM)  
    (1 - 100-41965 [REDACTED]  
    (1 - 100-47449 [REDACTED]  
    (1 - 100- (JOE HARRIS)  
    (1 - 100- (W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America)  
13-Chicago  
    (1 - A [REDACTED]  
    (1 - 100-3470 (MORRIS CHILDS)  
    (1 - 100- [REDACTED]  
    (1 - 61-867 (CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT)  
    (1 - 100-17434 [REDACTED]  
    (1 - 100-18338 (CP, Illinois District - Education)

b6  
b7C

b2  
b6  
b7C  
b7D

RWH:MDW

(see page iii for additional CG copies)

CG 100-17517

Copies:

13-Chicago (Con't.)

(1 - 100-17769 (CP, Illinois District - Funds)  
(1 - 100-34108 (CP, USA - Reserve Funds)  
(1 - 100-18953 (CP, Illinois District - Organization)  
(1 - 100-18957 (CP, Illinois District - Youth Matters)  
(1 - 100-40865 (W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America)  
(1 - )

b2  
b7D

RWH:MDW  
(44)

August 26, 1965

At approximately noon, August 25, 1965, GUS HALL, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA (CP, USA), arrived by air in Chicago. He was subsequently met by MORRIS CHILDS of Chicago and [ ] Communist Party of Canada (CPC) representative who was then visiting in Chicago. [ ] recently had returned from approximately three years abroad where he had served as the CPC representative to the "World Marxist Review" in Prague, Czechoslovakia. After this meeting, all three individuals then proceeded to have lunch at the O'Hare International Airport, Chicago, and then drove to the Conrad Hilton Hotel in Chicago's Loop. At approximately two p.m., HALL registered in at the Conrad Hilton Hotel and was assigned to room 2422A.

After having registered into his room, HALL was again joined by [ ] and also by HYMAN LUMER, CP, USA Educational Director. The latter two individuals had met previously in Chicago on August 24, 1965, and at that time discussed and settled details regarding the joint project planned by the CP, USA and CPC; that is, the joint Marxist-Leninist training school which will be held this fall, in Toronto. At this time LUMER and [ ] went over the details of their previous discussion on this matter for HALL's benefit. The only changes based on this discussion were that HALL, for the assistance of the CPC, felt that the CP, USA should agree to start this school on October 17, 1965, in Toronto, rather than the date of November 1, 1965, on which LUMER had previously insisted. In addition, it was mutually agreed by all three individuals that since both the CPC and the CP, USA were having some problems relating to the current attitudes of the youth in their countries, the school should attempt to schedule a symposium or seminar dealing with the youth question. Such a seminar or symposium, they felt, should run perhaps one week so that the problem could be thoroughly discussed. It was also pointed out at this time that [ ] CP, USA Youth Director, was as of this time one of the those individuals from the United States who would attend this school.

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Following the above, HALL and [ ] conversed privately at which time they discussed the possibilities regarding a future get-together by HALL with [ ] General Secretary of the CPC at some mutually agreeable spot on the U.S.-Canada border. In this connection, HALL suggested that October is the deer season and a good time for such a meeting. He told [ ] he hunts in

Minnesota near the border and could take his family who resides in the area along with him. If [ ] could come to this area, they could perhaps meet at the border. [ ] agreed to find out when the Ontario deer hunting season opened and if it was October and in agreement with the Minnesota deer hunting season, he would then make arrangements for such a meeting between HALL and [ ] or advise whether [ ] had some other suggestion as to an area in which such a meeting could take place.

At this point, at HALL's request, [ ] was brought to HALL's room for his participation in the discussion. [ ] had been at Madison, Wisconsin, attending the National Students Association (NSA) meeting which was then going on at the University of Wisconsin.

After [ ] arrived, HALL indicated that on Thursday, August 26, 1965, he intended to depart for California. He suggested that perhaps [ ] should accompany him to California but [ ] advised that he must go back to the NSA meeting in Madison. In connection with his planned Los Angeles visit, HALL noted that he intended to stay there until September 1, 1965, and then return to Chicago where he would stay until September 12, 1965. He noted this stay in Chicago would enable him to be nearby when the Du Bois Conference was held over the Labor Day week end and then he would be able to participate in the Party youth conference scheduled to commence September 8, 1965.

At this time, HALL was observed to turn over to [ ] a sum of money believed to be approximately \$2,000. HALL turned this money over openly to [ ] in front of LUMER and [ ]. He indicated this money was being provided for use in Party youth work, for expenses in arranging for the forthcoming Party youth conference, and, if necessary, some of it might be used to pay enrollment fees and expenses for some of the students attending the NSA meeting in Madison.

In connection with the above money which HALL turned over to [ ] it should be noted that HALL on August 25, 1965, had requested and been provided with \$2,000 from CP, USA reserve funds maintained in Chicago. Shortly thereafter, the above-noted financial transaction involving [ ] occurred.

HALL and [ ] then carried on some general discussion. One item coming up was that according to [ ] the "World Marxist Review" would like to make a study of class relations in some of the more advanced capitalist countries. Such a project would involve bringing people to Prague, Czechoslovakia, from the Parties in the countries of France, Great Britain, Canada, U.S., Denmark, etc. The "World Marxist Review" would like to see some individual or group of Americans come to Prague to work on this

project. HALL, upon hearing this, thought this was a good idea and told [ ] he would be highly in favor of such a project.

They next discussed the CP of Great Britain and both [ ] and HALL expressed disgust over [ ]'s behavior. Neither individual could figure out what [ ] wanted or was attempting to achieve. They were in mutual agreement that JOHN WILLIAMSON did not go along with [ ]'s policies; however, WILLIAMSON did not dare speak up because he is afraid that if he does so he will not be elected to their National Executive Committee at the next Congress.

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[ ] then informed HALL that when [ ] of their Party had come back recently from Cuba after having attended the 26th of July celebration, he mentioned that he had met with the leadership of the United Party of the Socialist Revolution (PURS). At the time he voiced many complaints with the Cuban leadership for their having been paying attention to Trotskyists and other disruptive elements. The Cubans, according to [ ] promised that they would not do this any more and said they were finished with those people. When asked if he felt that they were carrying this promise out, [ ] said yes, as the Cubans presently did not seem to be doing anything for the ultra-left in Canada. At this point, HALL stated that he also felt the Cubans would carry out this promise and that one sign of this, as far as he was concerned, was the fact that the Cubans have now let CARL WINTER come there for a visit.

At approximately 6:00 p.m., this same date, [ ] together with CHILDS, picked up HALL, [ ] LUMER, and [ ] in [ ]'s personally-owned automobile and then drove to the Erie Restaurant, Wells and Erie Streets, Chicago, Illinois. In this restaurant these individuals spent the next several hours, indulging in a few drinks and eating steak dinners. Upon leaving the restaurant, HALL, LUMER, and [ ] returned to the Conrad Hilton Hotel and CHILDS, [ ] and [ ] proceeded to the Dearborn Street Railroad Station where [ ] caught a train for Toronto.

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Back at HALL's hotel room, HALL, [ ] and LUMER continued their discussions at which time [ ] urged the Party to use the Indiana farm property for youth activities in the Midwest and specifically for the September 8, 1965, youth conference. However, according to [ ] to have full utilization of this property, it would be necessary to put the place into proper shape, and to do this and to supply necessary



food would require some funds in addition to the amounts now available to the Illinois District. According to [ ] LIGHTFOOT was attempting to pinch pennies to conserve his available funds and the way it looked, the food he was buying for the youth, cracked eggs and powdered milk, gave the appearance that what the Party would be doing would be "poisoning the students rather than teaching them." Based on this very general discussion, HALL told [ ] that he would see to it that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT got a few more hundred dollars which can be used to get better food as well as tents, cots, etc., to use at the farm. In addition, if the electric service cannot be restored in time, some Coleman gas lanterns could be purchased. In this latter regard, [ ] pointed out that recently someone had stolen all the copper lead-in electrical wiring to the farm and that something like \$200 and considerable time would have to be spent in replacing such wiring.

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At approximately 10:00 p.m., CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT arrived at HALL's room and shortly thereafter [ ] departed. HALL and LIGHTFOOT then entered into some general discussions during which HALL told LIGHTFOOT that he would see that LIGHTFOOT got a couple hundred dollars more to get the Indiana farm in shape for the use of the youth.

HALL then told LIGHTFOOT that although he was leaving town on the following day, he intended to return on September 1, 1965, and remain here until September 12, 1965. During his stay in Chicago at that time he informed LIGHTFOOT that he would like to participate in a lot of local meetings, including the District Board and club meetings as well as a few youth functions.

HALL and LIGHTFOOT then discussed the current West Side youth summer project in Chicago. Here, LIGHTFOOT suggested that since the youth were doing such a good job on the Chicago West Side, that perhaps they could be allowed to remain for a longer period of time. LIGHTFOOT also was heard to state in connection with the West Side project that this guy "JOEY" who is working on the project had improved considerably since his arrival. He added also that of the two [ ] working on the summer project, the more sophisticated [ ] is doing a better job than the [ ] from the North.

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HALL then advised that he recently heard that [ ] in San Francisco had "cut off their two kids," [ ] and [ ] because the parents wanted them to continue their studies and the kids refused. In connection with this, HALL was told by LIGHTFOOT that [ ] who is now in Chicago, was very ill and running high fevers. His specific ailment is unknown.

HALL then noted that the reason he was going to Los Angeles on August 26, 1965, was to see the Los Angeles leadership and put the Party on record nationally regarding the recent riots there. According to HALL, the CP's position on these riots is going to be that this was an insurrection of the poor and only incidentally a racial thing and that similar uprisings of the poor will occur elsewhere throughout the country. He stated he hopes to get interviews, press conferences, and make press statements while he is in the Los Angeles area on the subject matter of these riots. He was going to cite statistics and figures in these interviews which show that while general unemployment is way down, Negro unemployment is up and that unemployment and poverty and not race was the main cause for the problems.

HALL then read a letter which had been received from a Professor [ ] an ex-American who he said was now living in Vienna, Austria. [ ] had written the Party about the recent world peace council in Helsinki, Finland, and praised the American delegation for its behavior. Professor [ ] also cited specifically the leadership that [ ] had given at the meeting.

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In regard to the possible National Convention for the Party, HALL remarked that he feels it definitely will be held. If such a convention is held, it will not be held the way GIL GREEN wants to hold it--that is, totally legal, above board, and with a lot of publicity.

At approximately midnight discussions ceased and the participating individuals departed and HALL retired.

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

9/6/65

SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-66078) (P\*)

CIRM

Re Los Angeles airtels 8/14, 8/16, and 8/27/65.

Los Angeles has no additional pertinent information concerning the involvement of subversive elements in the riots in Watts and South Los Angeles during the period September 11 - 15, 1965.

A canvass of logical criminal and security informants and racial sources has been completed and no additional information has been obtained.

Bureau will be promptly advised if Los Angeles obtains any pertinent information in the future. The extent of subversive involvement in the Los Angeles riots will otherwise be treated in full in the regular CIRM quarterly reports.

2 - Bureau (RM)  
② - Los Angeles

GBF:msl  
(4)

*Handwritten signature*

SEARCHED ☒  
INDEXED ☒  
SERIALIZED ☒  
FILED ☒

100-66078-390

9/10/65

PLAIN

TELETYPE

URGENT

TO: SAN FRANCISCO  
FROM: LOS ANGELES (157-928)

NEGRO POLITICAL ACTION OF CALIFORNIA (NPAAC), RM

A SOURCE WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, ON SEPTEMBER TEN INSTANT ADVISED THAT ESTHER LEE JACKSON, LOCAL CP MEMBER, AND POSSIBLY OTHER CP MEMBERS UNKNOWN TO INFORMANT, PRESENTLY EN ROUTE TO SAN FRANCISCO TO ATTEND MEETING OF NPAAC SCHEDULED THERE FOR THIS WEEK END. TIME AND LOCALE OF MEETING OF NPAAC IN SAN FRANCISCO UNKNOWN TO SOURCE. DEGREE OF CP PENETRATION INTO NPAAC UNKNOWN TO SOURCE. JACKSON DESCRIBED AS NEGRO FEMALE, FORTY-SEVEN YEARS OLD, FIVE FEET FIVE, ONE HUNDRED TWELVE, SLENDER, BLACK HAIR, DARK BROWN COMPLEXION, MARRIED TO PERCIVAL JACKSON AND IS HOUSEWIFE RESIDING AT FOURTEEN HUNDRED SOUTH BROADACRES AVENUE, COMPTON, CALIFORNIA

1- 157-928  
1- 100-31837 (E. JACKSON)(SI)  
1- 100-66078 (CIRM)  
1- [REDACTED]

(Source: [REDACTED], orally, 9/10/65, to SA [REDACTED]  
MIB/lma  
(4)

100-66078-414

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INDEXED

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b7D

LA 157-928  
PAGE TWO

(LA ONE HUNDRED DASH THREE ONE EIGHT THREE SEVEN).

FOREGOING FOR INFORMATION SAN FRANCISCO.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~SECRET~~

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Bu 100-442529

New York, New York  
September 20, 1965

Re: Communist Influence in  
Racial Matters  
Internal Security - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information on July 9, 1965, which indicated that Stanley Levison planned to leave for Atlanta, Georgia, on July 11, 1965, accompanied by a woman, [redacted] whom he intended to introduce to members of the executive staff of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC).

The source was unable to advise the reason for Albertson's intended meeting with SCLC members in Atlanta.

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On the night of July 11, 1965, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed Stanley Levison, accompanied by an unknown white female [redacted], board Delta Airlines Flight Number 923, at Kennedy International Airport, New York, which flight was scheduled to depart from New York for Atlanta, at 6:40 p.m.

A second confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in April, 1964, that Stanley Levison was a secret member of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), in

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~

Group 1

Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification

100-66078-418

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
SEP 22 1965	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

*Hayman*

~~SECRET~~

Re: Communist Influence in  
Racial Matters  
Internal Security - C

July, 1963. In late 1963 and early 1964, he criticized the CP for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. Levison was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position on civil rights. His differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism.

A representative of the Airport Sales Corporation, United Terminal Building, Insurance Counter, Kennedy International Airport, made available information on July 11, 1965, that Mrs. [redacted] had made application for insurance on the evening of July 11, 1965. She gave her address as [redacted] Los Angeles, California, and she listed the name of her beneficiary as [redacted] [redacted] New York City.

On July 20, 1965, a third confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information that [redacted] a member of the Screen Actor's Guild, is married to [redacted] who was born on [redacted].

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b7C

On July 20, 1965, a fourth confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information that [redacted] an actor whose legal name is [redacted] is married to [redacted] and that as of February 10, 1965, their address was [redacted] New York City. He was last reported going a play in New York, for which he received a Tony Award. [redacted] had been residing in California and his address was [redacted] Los Angeles.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Re: Communist Influence in  
Racial Matters  
Internal Security - C

Marriage Records of the Borough of Manhattan,  
as reviewed on August 25, 1965, revealed that [redacted]  
[redacted] married [redacted] on May 9, 1947, at New York  
City. Marriage Certificate Number 13193 contained the  
following descriptive data:

Name	[redacted]
Race	White
Residence	[redacted] New York City
Occupation	Writer
Date of Birth	[redacted]
Place of Birth	Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Father	[redacted] born in Scotland
Mother	[redacted] born in the United States

Name	[redacted]
Race	White
Residence	[redacted] New York City
Occupation	Writer
Date of Birth	[redacted]
Place of Birth	Peabody, Massachusetts
Father	[redacted] born in Russia
Mother	[redacted] born in Russia

b6  
b7C

On September 13, 1965, Annulment Certificate Number  
36359, Borough of Manhattan, was reviewed and revealed that  
[redacted] was granted an annulment from [redacted] on  
May 7, 1949. The annulment was granted in favor of [redacted]  
[redacted] on the grounds that [redacted] refused to agree  
to have children. At the time of the annulment, she was  
residing at [redacted], New York City.

-3-

~~SECRET~~



~~SECRET~~

Re: Communist Influence in  
Racial Matters  
Internal Security - C

On December 19, 1948, a fifth confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information that on June 15, 1947, [ ] [ ] informed Martha and Alfred Stern that she was getting married at the end of the month. She mentioned that she was marrying [ ]. She invited the Sterns to the wedding reception.

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An item on page 21 of the September 10, 1957 edition of "The New York Times" revealed that Martha Dodd Stern and her husband, Alfred K. Stern, were indicted in New York City on September 9, 1957, for espionage. The article stated that the Sterns, who had been residing in Mexico, were subpoenaed several months before by the grand jury which indicted Jack and Myra Soble. They fought the subpoenas in court, failed to appear, and were cited for contempt of court and fined \$50,000. The article further stated that in July, 1957, the Sterns fled behind the Iron Curtain after renouncing their American citizenship.

"Look" magazine of November 26, 1957, contained an article by Boris Morros entitled, "My Ten Years as a Counter-Spy" in which the author described himself as "an FBI counterspy who had worked in the Soviet intelligence system for ten years. In this article, Boris Morros related his contacts with Alfred K. and Martha Dodd Stern who were to assist in the establishment of a music company to serve as a cover for Soviet Agents.

-4-  
~~SECRET~~

F B I

Date: 9/26/65

Transmit the follosing in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)  
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)  
SUBJECT: CIRM

ReNYlet to Bureau, 8/24/65, and NY airtel and  
letterhead memorandum, 7/13/65.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are eight copies  
of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above;  
one copy of the letterhead memorandum is being enclosed  
for Atlanta and one for Los Angeles.

The sources in the letterhead memorandum are as  
follows:

Source #1



Source #2

NY 694-S\*

b2  
b6  
b7C  
b7D

3-Bureau (100-442529) (Encl. 8) (RM)  
1-Atlanta (100-6670) (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)  
①-Los Angeles (100-66078) (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)  
1-NY (100-155912) \_\_\_\_\_ (45)  
1-NY (100-149194) (COMINFIL SCLC) (41)  
1-NY (100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (42)  
1-NY (100-153735) (42)

JCS:rmv  
(10)

*RM*

*[Handwritten signature]*

100-66078-419

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
3 SEP 1965	
FBI-LOS ANGELES	

*[Handwritten signature]*

NY 100-153735

Source #3

[redacted]  
Clerk  
Screen Actor's Guild  
Health, Pension, and  
Welfare Assoc.

[redacted] LA,  
contacted by SA [redacted]  
[redacted]

Source #4

[redacted]  
Membership Clerk  
Screen Actor's Guild

[redacted] LA,  
contacted by SA [redacted]

Source #5

[redacted]

The Agents who observed STANLEY LEVISON on 7/11/65,  
are [redacted] and [redacted].

Marriage records were reviewed by IC [redacted]

[redacted] and Annulment records were reviewed by IC [redacted]  
[redacted]

b2  
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b7C  
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This letterhead memorandum has been classified  
"Secret" because it contains information from [redacted], a  
highly sensitive source furnishing information about racial  
matters in the U.S. and the Communist influence therein. It is  
also classified "~~Secret~~" because it contains a great amount of  
concentrated information from NY 694-S\* in order to characterize  
STANLEY LEVISON.

Cover Sheet for Informant Report or Material  
FD-306 (3-21-58)

TO : SAC, CHICAGO (100-37971)

DATE: 9/24/65

FROM : SA [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: 42ND - 43RD WARD CP CLUB  
IS - C

Date rec'd: Rec'd from (name or symbol #): Rec'd by  
9/7/65 [REDACTED] who has furnished : SA [REDACTED]

: reliable info in the past :

Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks)

in person by telephone by mail orally recording  
device written by informant

If orally furnished & reduced to writing by Agent: Date of report

Dictated Date to : 9/4/65

Transcribed \_\_\_\_\_

Authenticated  
by informant \_\_\_\_\_

Dates of activity

: 9/1/65

Brief description of activity or material

Meeting of the near North Side Club of the CP

: A) [REDACTED]

Remarks:

1 - New York (RM)

(1 - 100- [REDACTED] (Emergency Civil Liberties Committee)

① - Los Angeles (RM)

(1 - 157- [REDACTED] (Communist Influence in Racial Matters) - 780

18 - Chicago

(1 - A) [REDACTED]

(1 - 100-24020 [REDACTED]

(1 - 100-25679 [REDACTED]

(1 - 100-3546 [REDACTED]

(1 - 100-16423 [REDACTED]

(1 - 100-13252 [REDACTED]

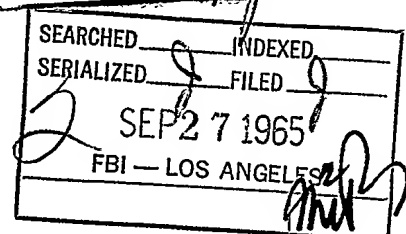
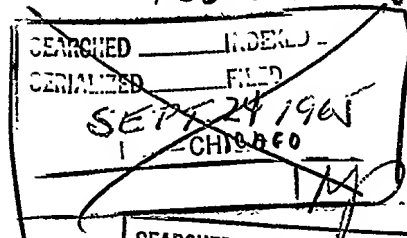
(1 - 100-38186 (SAM DAVIS) [REDACTED]

(1 - 100-15967 [REDACTED]

(1 - 100-25760 [REDACTED]

(see page ii for additional dissemination)

GHK/bjb:MDW



b2  
b6  
b7C  
b7D

CG 100-37971

**Copies:**

18 - Chicago (Con't.)

<del>(1 - 100-21703</del>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 1.2em; display: inline-block;"></div>	
<del>(1 - 100-18953</del>	(CP, Illinois District - Organization)	
<del>(1 - 100-26081</del>	(ECLC)	
<del>(1 - 100-40865</del>	(W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America)	b6
<del>(1 - 100-41324</del>	(CIRM)	b7C
<del>(1 - 100-20289</del>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 1.2em; display: inline-block;"></div>	
<del>(1 - 100-42152</del>	(New Albany Park CP Club)	
<del>(1 - 100-18957</del>	(CP, Illinois District - Youth Matters)	

GHK:bjb/MDW  
(20)

September 4, 1965

Report on Meeting of the Near North  
Side Club of the Communist Party of  
Chicago, Illinois

The meeting was held on September 1, 1965, at the [ ]  
[ ] Book Store at 1214 North LaSalle, Chicago, Illinois. The  
meeting started at 8:15 p.m., and the following people were  
present:



SAM DAVIS



[ ] said that [ ] went abroad on a vaca-  
tion probably to Sweden.

[ ] also said there will be a functionaries meeting  
in October to discuss finances in general and what is expected  
for the future. She said that we hope to have the next national  
convention of the Party in Chicago sometime after the New Year.  
The functionaries meeting in October will be on the 3rd at a time  
and place to be determined later.

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b7C

[ ] said that on September 17, in New York City, the  
Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC) will hold a meeting  
at which Communist Party (CP) members will be invited to attend.  
The topic for discussion will be the recent attacks on the CP by  
the McCarran Act.

[ ] said that a new club has been formed in Albany  
Park making three in all in that area.

A general discussion was held on youth groups, especially  
the W.E.B. Du Bois Club. [ ] said the club is going to take  
to the universities three topics. These will be Civil Rights,  
Peace, University Reform. How this will be done, such as speakers,

is not known now. The club has been going up and down Lake Street in the factory area trying to drum up jobs for youths. [ ] said that so far they got 35 jobs, mostly for Negro youths.

The recent riots in Los Angeles were next discussed. It was generally agreed that there was police brutality and that the looting was a case of the Negro being economically segregated and also due to a lack of Negro policemen in the area. It was also agreed that most of the deaths were due to trigger happy policemen. DAVIS said that these people are isolated by super highways and that they don't get a chance to move to a better area.

The next meeting will be held on September 22 at the home of [ ]

[ ] was overheard asking [ ] if there are any plans for starting a new club on the South Side (especially in the Roseland area). [ ] said she did not know but that she will check with [ ]

F B I

9/29/65

Date:

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

AIRTEL

(Type in plaintext or code)  
AIR MAIL - REGISTERED

Via \_\_\_\_\_

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

RE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

IS - C

Bufile 100-442529

SF 100-53902

CHINESE COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN U. S.

RACIAL MATTERS

IS - CH

Bufile 100-

SF 97-375

PROVISIONAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE FOR A  
MARXIST-LENINIST COMMUNIST PARTY (POC)

IS - C

Bufile 100-429200

SF 100-44275

Reference is made to Minneapolis airtel 8/30/65 (inter-office), captioned, "UNKNOWN SUBJECTS; Mrs. [REDACTED] - Complainant; RM," which set forth the following information:

Reairtel set forth information that Mr. [REDACTED], Criminal Investigator, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Fort Yates, North Dakota, had received a letter from his [REDACTED] Mrs. [REDACTED] in San Francisco, that her [REDACTED], a block leader in a community betterment program, had

9 - Bureau (AM-RM)

③ - Los Angeles (AM-RM)

1 - Minneapolis (Info)(AM-RM)

9 - San Francisco (1 - 100-53902)(1 - 100-43798)(1 - 100-47832)

FSP/jr (1 - 97-375) (1 - 100-38629)(1 - 157-243)

(22) (1 - 100-44275)(1 - 100-53939)(1 - 157-400)

100-66078-432

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
SEP 30 1965	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

*[Signature]*

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M

Per \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent in Charge



been approached by two men who were advocating communism and she was frightened, and did not know what to do.

Mrs. [redacted]  
Hunters Point Housing Project, San Francisco, California, on 9/14/65, furnished the following information to SA [redacted]  
[redacted] Hunters Point Housing Project is made up predominantly of Negroes.

Mrs. [redacted] related that some time during the latter part of July or the early part of August, 1965, two Negro men, one of whom identified himself as Mr. [redacted], and a white woman visited her residence. [redacted] commented to Mrs. [redacted], that inasmuch as he was the block chairman in a community betterment program, he would like to discuss a few things with him. The three individuals then referred to the events in Watts, Los Angeles, California, and referred to how the Negroes in the Watts area were exploited by the white merchants and how the Negroes in Watts were also subjected to "police brutality." [redacted] then went on to explain that the way things were going, the future was shaping into the Marxist-Leninist program and they were contacting Mr. [redacted] to explain to him the Marxist-Leninist program. According to Mrs. [redacted], the unknown female injected the comment that only in the United States was the Indian put on a reservation, whereupon Mr. [redacted] answered that this was what the Indian wanted. Upon hearing this, the three individuals decided to leave; however, prior to doing so, left the below-described items with Mr. [redacted] to read. These items were turned over to SA [redacted].

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- (1) July, 1965, issue of "Black Flag."
- (2) June-July, 1965, issue of "The Marxist-Leninist Vanguard."
- (3) May 7, 1965, issue of "Peking Review."
- (4) May 14, 1965, issue of "Peking Review."
- (5) May 22, 1965, issue of "Peking Review."
- (6) June 4, 1965, issue of "Peking Review."

SF 100-53902  
FSP/jr

The above issues of "Peking Review" had stamped on them, "Vanguard, P. O. Box 72112, Watts Station, L. A. 2, California, 90002."

Photographs of [ ] and [ ] were displayed to Mrs. [ ]. She identified the photograph of [ ] as the other Negro who accompanied [ ], and remarked that the photograph of [ ] resembled the white woman; however, she was not sure.

Mr. [ ] related the following information on 9/16/65:

He stated that some time during the latter part of July or the early part of August, 1965, two Negroes, one of whom identified himself as Mr. [ ], and a white woman, visited his residence.

A photograph of [ ] and [ ] were displayed to Mr. [ ] and he identified [ ] as the other Negro who accompanied [ ] and stated that the photograph of [ ] resembled the white woman, however, he was not sure.

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Continuing, Mr. [ ] went on to say that [ ] had come to the door with the remark that he understood Mr. [ ] was a block leader in the Community Betterment Program and for this reason permitted [ ] and the two other individuals to enter his home. During the discussion, [ ] commented to Mr. [ ] that inasmuch as he was the block leader, he was involved in politics whether he liked it or not. [ ] remarked that he was only trying to contribute to man's welfare, whereupon [ ] replied, "Good, we have something here we want to discuss with you, and also discuss with you some recent events." [ ] then referred to the Watts, California, incidents to show how the Negroes were being exploited by the white merchants and commented that the Negroes in Watts had been subjected to "police brutality." [ ] then went on to say that the way things were going, the future was shaping into the Marxist-Leninist program, and they were contacting Mr. [ ] to explain to him the Marxist-Leninist program. [ ] then discussed Marxist-Leninist theories on world revolution, and said the only way people could be satisfied with their own government would be to run it their own way as is

done in the People's Republic in Red China. [ ] related that the Soviet Union's form of communism did not have a strong enough revolutionary idea. Mr. [ ] after hearing what [ ] had to say, remarked to him he was not in favor of what he was saying since he, [ ] had come from an Indian background where the Indian wanted to be left alone. At this point, according to Mr. [ ] the unknown female remarked that the United States was the only country which put the Indian on a reservation and [ ] replied that this was what the Indian wanted--he wanted to be left alone to enjoy his hunting and fishing rights.

[ ] went on to say that during the conversation with [ ], he asked [ ] what he wanted him to do or what was he suggesting, however, [ ] would never commit himself except to say he would see him again in the near future. [ ] then left various pieces of literature with Mr. [ ] which Mr. [ ] understood had been given previously by his wife to interviewing Agent.

[ ] remarked that about three weeks after the first contact by [ ] again appeared in the neighborhood with another Negro. Upon seeing them, [ ] stated he immediately called the family together and departed. While he was departing, [ ] spotted him and said, "Oh, you're leaving?" [ ] replied that he was in a hurry since he had an appointment and had to leave right away.

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On 9/16/65, Mr. [ ] identified a photograph of [ ] as the unknown Negro who accompanied [ ] on his second visit.

Mention was made to Mr. and Mrs. [ ] to attempt to obtain the names of any others in the neighborhood who might have been contacted by the above-mentioned individuals, without divulging the FBI's interest in the case. They stated they would do this.

[ ] on 9/7/65, furnished the following information concerning individuals mentioned herein:

[ ]--Member of the Central Committee, top ruling body of the Communist Party (CP), USA, Marxist-Leninist. Is also a member of the

Standing Committee which carries out CP, USA, Marxist-Leninist policy established by the Central Committee.

[redacted]-Member of the Central Committee, CP, USA, Marxist-Leninist.

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[redacted]-Alternate member of the Central Committee, but has no vote.

[redacted]-San Francisco cell member of the CP, USA, Marxist-Leninist.

The CP, USA, Marxist-Leninist was founded at a National Conference of former members of the POC held over the 9/4-5/65 weekend in Los Angeles, California.

The aims and purposes of the CP, USA, Marxist-Leninist are as follows:

1. To conduct guerrilla warfare training, including the use of firearms.
2. To organize CP, USA, Marxist-Leninist cells in the South to exploit all "racial situations" that might arise there, to agitate the population, and create situations which would require the use of federal troops so that Americans would be fighting Americans.
3. To establish and maintain an accelerated recruiting program to include the acceptance of anyone who is an anti-imperialist.

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[redacted] went on to say that the CP, USA, Marxist-Leninist, constitution which had not as yet been drawn up would be patterned after the constitution of the CP of China which would be used as a guide line.

SF 100-53902  
FSP/jr

The "Black Flag" is the theoretical organ of the Institute for Social Thought, P.O. Box 16022, San Francisco. The 8/21/65, issue of this publication stated that it was published by the Committee for the Establishment of the Black Liberation Front.

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[redacted] on 9/24/65, informed that the "Black Flag" contains a strong Black Nationalist-Marxist-Leninist policy which is pro-Communist China.

[redacted] reported on 7/30/65, that "Black Flag" in San Francisco had dissolved to join the POC and would become the San Francisco cell of POC.

The 1964 General Catalogue of Guozi Shudian, publisher of books and periodicals, Peking, China, on page 253, sets forth the following information:

"A weekly magazine of Chinese News and View.

"China's views on current international questions.

"Theoretical articles and important documents.

"Authoritative coverage of developments in China."

"Peking Review" is printed in the People's Republic of China

A copy of this airtel is being furnished to the Minneapolis Office for completion of its files.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT  
MEMORANDUM

TO: SAC, ST. LOUIS (100-5238)  
FROM: *W* SA WALTER A. HILGENDORF  
SUBJECT: SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY  
IS - SWP

DATE: 9/24/65

The following report was received on ediphone belt via U. S. Mail from [redacted]. It was transcribed 9/13/65 and authenticated by the informant 9/15/65. The original copy filed [redacted].

IF THIS INFORMATION IS DISSEMINATED TO OUTSIDE AGENCIES, IT SHOULD BE PARAPHRASED CAREFULLY TO FURTHER PROTECT THE INFORMANT'S IDENTITY.

On 9/15 and 9/16/65, [redacted] orally furnished the following additional information:

[redacted] and JOE" (page 15), who were recognized by the convention for their work in publishing "World Outlook" probably are [redacted] and JOSEPH HANSEN.

Source described [redacted] (page 26) as a Negro, about 6'3", weighing approximately 190 pounds. He was lauded at the last convention for his "writings". He writes in "The Militant" under the name [redacted]. Source believes [redacted] identical with "BOB" (page 24).

[redacted] stated he knows nothing re [redacted] whom [redacted] stated would speak in Texas very soon.

[redacted] was a delegate.

[redacted] and [redacted] came in to the convention hall for the first time Sunday afternoon, 9/5/65, about 3:00 p.m., and remained for the evening sessions. They sat with the visitors. [redacted] said nothing to the convention.

3 - St. Louis  
1 - 100-5238 (Instant)  
1 - [redacted]  
1 - 100-17210 [redacted]

Copies Continued Page 3

WAH/rc  
(133)

*LA*

Searched	Indexed
Serialized	Filed
SEPT. 24, 1965	
FBI - ST. LOUIS	
100-166076-433	
SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
OCT 1 1965	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

*Playman*

*p(8,24  
(20)28*

SL 100-5238

Informant stated he does not know the branch affiliation of [REDACTED], nor does he recall his physical description. He may be identical with [REDACTED] of Detroit.

He stated [REDACTED] sat in the visitors' section.

He believes [REDACTED] is identical with [REDACTED]. He sat with the visitors.

Source stated he believes [REDACTED] was a fraternal delegate.

Source pointed out no one was allowed to speak at the convention unless he was a delegate, regular alternate, or fraternal.

THE NEW YORK OFFICE

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

Will identify [REDACTED] and advise the appropriate office of his attendance at the convention as a delegate.

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SL 100-5238

5 - BOSTON (RM)

1 - 100-442 (Instant)

1 - 100-

1 - 100-7697

1 - 100-19245

1 - 100-



13 - CHICAGO (RM)

1 - 65-645 (Instant)

1 - 100-

1 - 100-

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1 - 100-18038

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1 - 100-

1 - 100-

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(or

or



10 - CLEVELAND (RM)

1 - 100-1012 (Instant)

1 - 100-

1 - 100-

1 - 100-

1 - 100-

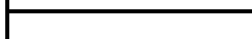
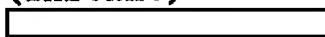
1 - 100-

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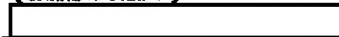


3 - DENVER (RM)

1 - 100-2650 (Instant)

1 - 100-

1 - 100-



15 - DETROIT (RM)

1 - 100-1334 (Instant)

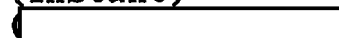
1 - 100-30450

1 - 100-23622

1 - 100-

1 - 100-

1 - 100-



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SL 100-5238

DETROIT (Continued)

1 - 100- [REDACTED]  
1 - 100-22546 [REDACTED]  
1 - 100- [REDACTED]  
1 - 100-20831 [REDACTED]  
1 - 100- [REDACTED]  
1 - 100- [REDACTED]  
1 - 100- [REDACTED]  
1 - 100- [REDACTED]  
1 - 100- [REDACTED]  
1 - 100- [REDACTED] (or [REDACTED])

17 - LOS ANGELES (RM)

1 - 100-17375 (Instant) [REDACTED]  
1 - 100- [REDACTED]  
1 - 100-23847 (JAMES CANNON)  
1 - 100- (CYRM)  
1 - 100- (OSCAR COOVER)  
1 - 100- [REDACTED]  
1 - 100- [REDACTED]  
1 - 100- [REDACTED]  
1 - 100- [REDACTED]  
1 - 100- [REDACTED]  
1 - 100- [REDACTED]  
1 - 100- [REDACTED]  
1 - 100- [REDACTED]  
1 - 100- [REDACTED]  
1 - 100- [REDACTED]  
1 - 100-49365 [REDACTED]  
1 - 100- [REDACTED]  
1 - 100-48285 [REDACTED]

7 - MILWAUKEE (RM)

1 - 100-7313 (Instant) [REDACTED]  
1 - 100- [REDACTED]  
1 - 100- [REDACTED]  
1 - 100- [REDACTED]  
1 - 100- [REDACTED]  
1 - 100- [REDACTED]  
1 - 100- [REDACTED]  
1 - 100- [REDACTED]

10 - MINNEAPOLIS (RM)

1 - 100-1246 (Instant) [REDACTED]  
1 - 100- [REDACTED]  
1 - 100- (Mrs. [REDACTED])  
1 - 100- [REDACTED]  
1 - 100- [REDACTED]

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SL 100-5238

MINNEAPOLIS (Continued)

1 - 100-932 (V. R. DUNNE)  
1 - 100-  
1 - 100- (JOE JOHNSON)  
1 - 100-  
1 - 100-5935

33 - NEW YORK (RM)

1 - 100-4013 (Instant)  
1 - 100-50738  
1 - 100-  
1 - 100- (CIRM)  
1 - 100-  
1 - 100-93932  
1 - 100-7388 (FARRELL DOBBS)  
1 - 100-  
1 - 100-84574  
1 - 100-  
1 - 100-118453  
1 - 100-69369 (JOE HANSEN)  
1 - 100-74551  
1 - 100-59096  
1 - 100-  
1 - 100-  
1 - 100-  
1 - 100-  
1 - 100- (PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY)  
1 - 100-118388  
1 - 100-135302  
1 - 100-  
1 - 100-  
1 - 100-  
1 - 100-  
1 - 100- (VERNON)  
1 - 100-80172  
1 - 100-60264  
1 - 100-79299  
1 - 100-88074  
1 - 100-127167  
1 - 100- (YSA)

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SL 100-5238

4 - NEWARK (RM)  
1 - 100-1191 (Instant)  
1 - 100- [REDACTED]  
1 - 100- [REDACTED]  
1 - 100-32427 [REDACTED]

2 - PHILADELPHIA (RM)  
1 - 100-2036 (Instant)  
1 - 100- [REDACTED]

4 - SAN FRANCISCO (RM)  
1 - 61-380 (Instant)  
1 - 100- [REDACTED]  
1 - 100- (DCA)  
1 - 100-26202 [REDACTED]

7 - SEATTLE (RM)  
1 - 100-3864 (Instant)  
1 - 100-18426 [REDACTED]  
1 - 100- [REDACTED]  
1 - 100- [REDACTED]  
1 - 100- (PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY)  
1 - 100- [REDACTED]  
1 - 100- (WARE)

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St. Louis, Missouri  
September 7, 1965

**CONVENTION REPORT  
SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY  
SEPTEMBER 3 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 6, 1965  
NEW YORK CITY**

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The Socialist Workers Party of America held its biennial convention at the Empire Hotel, 63rd and Broadway Streets, New York City, New York, September 3 through September 6, 1965. The convention was held on the mezzanine floor of the Empire Hotel. All delegates were required to report to a desk outside the convention floor and upon presentation of their credentials, were asked to execute a white card giving official information regarding their status in the Party. After doing this, they were given a brown delegate convention kit and a 3 by 5 card which indicated their status in the convention, either delegate, alternate or fraternal, and which was used for official entry into the convention floor.

The convention was opened by [REDACTED], who asked the delegates to approve the selection of the Presiding Committee which had been selected by the National Committee. The Presiding Committee consisted of FARRELL DOBBS, [REDACTED] JOE HANSEN, [REDACTED], and [REDACTED]. The motion was passed.

Next was establishment of the Credentials Committee which included [REDACTED] Twin Cities; [REDACTED] New York City;

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[redacted] St. Louis; [redacted] (or [redacted], and [redacted] Berkeley  
Oakland Branch.

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Next was the formation of the Constitutional Committee, which included [redacted] Twin Cities; [redacted] Boston, and the third name was not detected. This committee only was comprised of three people instead of the usual five.

Next was the formation of the Nominating Commission and each of the following states were given the following places on the Nominating Commission: New York City - 4 delegates; California - 4; Illinois - 2; Minnesota - 2; Colorado - 1; Massachusetts - 1; Michigan - 1; New Jersey - 1; Ohio - 1; Pennsylvania - 1; Washington - 1; Wisconsin - 1.

There were three Convention Secretaries, of which only two names were developed. One was [redacted] the other.

The secretaries advised that tape recordings were made of all proceedings of the convention.

At this stage of the proceedings, [redacted] of Boston made a motion that thirty minutes of the convention time be set aside for the [redacted] appeal to be heard by the delegates to the convention. [redacted] said that he was in favor of expelling these two members, but nevertheless he felt that the Party should follow the Constitution and allow them to voice an appeal. The motion was defeated.

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Comrade [ ] asked for the floor and made a motion that fifteen minutes be set aside for a review of the Los Angeles Watts riots, and he was informed that this would logically be covered during the sessions on the Negro Movement, and he withdrew his motion.

It was also announced that there would be workshops Sunday night; one workshop to cover defense work required for the ALEXANDER Case, the JOE JOHNSON Case, and the Bloomington youths.

There was also a motion placed on the floor by the National Committee that the Convention confirm the action of the plenum which expelled [ ] and [ ]. This motion was later officially passed.

The convention then moved to the official adoption of the agenda. This motion was made and passed.

The first speaker for the convention was JOE HANSEN, who reported on the "World Movement". HANSEN began by giving a critical report on the Capitalist system throughout the world and discussed the enormous social forces which are coming into play throughout the world. He said that other Trotskyist Parties throughout the world are looking to the United States Trotskyist Party, the SWP, for great leadership. He made some derisive remarks about President JOHNSON, saying that "he is not normal" and is merely following the policies of ROOSEVELT, TRUMAN, EISENHOWER, and KENNEDY.

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HANSEN quoted from a 1945 statement which was published in "The Militant" regarding a report made by General GEORGE MARSHALL. This report by MARSHALL said as early as 1945 that the third world war had begun and the Capitalist countries throughout the world must build up their military plan in preparation; in other words, the war hysteria of a Capitalist system and cold war was initiated by the United States.

HANSEN also referred to a secret paper which was printed in the "New York Times". This secret paper was the National Security Council "68" Report. The "68" report predicted war was hot and cold between the Capitalist and Communist states and urges the Capitalist countries to develop a will to fight and be aggressive with the Communist states. This secret paper number 68 was actually initialed by HARRY S. TRUMAN.

HANSEN said that President JOHNSON and other powerful persons within the United States, such as Wall Street, are pushing for an escalation of the war effort, both in Vietnam and the Dominican Republic and elsewhere. He said that as a good example of this, the United States is no longer serving in an advisory capacity in Vietnam, but has become a participant and step by step it is developing into another Korea. This, however, does have the ruling Capitalist class a little concerned about the time and place of such a war. They probably are for it, but would like to pick the time and place. He said that one of the reasons this

has been going on so far is because they have been sure that they could become participants in the Vietnam situation and get away with it. They have become certain the <sup>neither</sup> Soviet Union nor China would become involved.

HANSEN compared the people of the United States with those of the German people who sat by and quietly allowed the mass extermination of the Jews without saying anything. The people of the United States, in addition, were sitting by and not being concerned while the war of crime is being committed upon the people of Vietnam as well as the intervention in the Dominican Republic. JOHNSON's intervention in Vietnam and the Dominican Republic has proved safe since the Soviet Union sat by idly and did not take any strong action to stop them. The Soviet Union could have put strong intervention and probably stopped the United States if they had taken the four following steps:

1. Charge the United States with imperialism in the United Nations.
2. Charge the United States with intervention in the Vietnam Revolution.
3. (Missed)
4. Charge the United States with committing aggression.

He also said that the "68" statement should be capitalized on and develop the workers of the United States to accept Socialism and follow the Party. The people of the United States



will respond to this gesture. Also the Soviet Union should have given Red China nuclear weapons which would be rushed to assist the freedom fighters of Vietnam, as well as they should have asked for international assistance throughout the world to assist the Vietnam Communists, and last but not least they should have actually sent fighter troops into Vietnam to halt this aggression HANSEN said if such a statement would have been issued, it would have stopped the Washington strategists. Instead, however, the USSR regime echoed its old call for a coexistence and did nothing but merely hinted assistance. Moscow followed the predictions of Washington and did nothing. As a result, other Communist countries have done nothing and there has been no countermeasures to help Vietnam. Additionally, the USSR did nothing to exploit the advantages which have been developed in Berlin and Greece and other Communist countries as well have become totally complacent to the many activities which have been developing throughout the world for radical action.

Insofar as the Chinese Peking reaction, he said that the are still backward and they cannot do too much and the real responsibility rests with the Soviet Union. The Peking Regime had the right to get USSR backing and they should have pressured the USSR for assistance in Vietnam. He said the MAO Regime did not issue a strong criticism of the Soviet Union like they should have. China has made a condemnation of the United States, which

he termed as correct, but it was merely a propaganda offensive with no real honest gesture to help the Vietnam people. MAO failed to fill the vacuum created by Moscow and merely sat by. They did not correct the false allegations of the Soviet Union which in effect was that the Soviet Union was trying to rush arms to Vietnam but the Peking Regime was blocking these shipments and he accused MAO of factionalism in the following manner: He merely gave demonstrations of propaganda. HANSEN was quite critical of the Peking Regime and recalled the Brussels meeting of the United Committee which the Peking Regime tried to ruin. According to HANSEN, they were to have a march in Brussels and the Peking delegation wanted to march at the head of the demonstration. He said they were pushed back to the rear and [redacted] [redacted], one of the leading exponents of the Peking Regime, was forced to change his policy regarding his outlook toward that regime. He stated that pro-Peking support is weakening throughout the world in the Trotskyist Movement and many of MAO's representatives and friends throughout the world are breaking away from him and going alone.

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Additionally there has been a chill developing between Cuba and Peking. MAO was guilty of a serious insult when a recent Cuban revolutionist traveled to China and MAO refused to meet with him, and Cubans are now beginning to accuse MAO of senility.

Additionally Peking was hasty in recognizing the new revolutionary head in Algeria. This haste to recognize the new

revolutionary head in Algeria was done in haste in order to undercut Moscow and as a result this action backfired and the new regime in Algeria is considered a right-wing regime and Premier BEN BELLA was considered more friendly to the movement. This quick recognition of the Algerian right-wing regime was done for the following reason: At the time of the revolution in Algeria the nation was the site of the upcoming Afro-Asia Conference and Peking wanted to develop a strong leadership at this conference. Peking prestige suffered greatly at the conference as a result of their premature recognition of the new right-wing Algerian Government. CASTRO, on the other hand, HANSEN said, was quick to condemn the new Algerian right-wing government. He praised Cuba for its courage in branding United States the aggressor in Vietnam. Because of the nation's vulnerable spot in being next to the United States, it obviously took a great deal of courage. CASTRO called for a closing of ranks among poor countries and called for the world to brand the United States an imperialist in this action. Additionally CASTRO offered aid in the form of sugar to Vietnam and made fresh appeals to the semi-colonial and colonial nations to assist Vietnam. Insofar as British the bourgeoisie was concerned, it had backed the United States. Prime Minister WILSON apprised the British capitalists of his action. According to HANSEN, WILSON clears all his moves with the United States State Department.

Additionally he accused TITO with going along with the United States as well as the German bourgeoisie. The same would apply to the Japanese Government, and only DE GAULLE seemed to be going it alone, even though the French capitalists want to go along with Wall Street on this matter.

HANSEN then discussed some of the revolutionary opportunities which are a result of the Vietnam crisis. This should lead to additional colonial revolution as well as proletarian revolution as the development of the anti-war movement begins in the United States. It is developing radical tendencies in this country. HANSEN said that the United States was trying to keep the revolutionary activities down throughout the world and was exploiting workers everywhere every opportunity it had and they were also trying to keep their living standards down in order to maintain their aggressive powers. He said, however, that the revolutionary mind and masses showed great recuperative powers and cited examples of Algeria, Vietnam, South American countries, Greece. He reviewed their previous defeats and how the Socialist powers always were on the upswing and ultimately win out. He pointed out that continuous recession in the world will hurt the capitalist movement.

He recounted the speed of events which were taking place during the present era and mentioned a conversation that he had with TROTSKY once many years ago when TROTSKY was astounded at the quick change of revolutionary events. This was much faster

and TROTSKY would have been astounded today were he alive.

HANSEN said we are living in the world of upheaval. He said the Fourth International is represented in all countries and doing a most effective job in an international movement in developing and expanding the Party. He said "It is axiomatic that Trotskyism cannot be built in one country". He said that the SWP has been interested in the world movement and a leader in the Fourth International. Actually the SWP, he said, was a leader in the 1963 Reunification Congress. That reunification, he said, has now been a complete success, and the breach has been healed. It has a broad team of leaders, he said, and does not have a monolithic leadership, but it represents a team action. Since 1963, HEALY and other groups have failed to harm the development of the Fourth International Movement. HANSEN said that the Ceylonese did not do much for the reunification movement and also that [ ] has proven to be against the Trotskyist World Movement. [ ] originally hailed the 1963 reunification and then he began developing other world organizations of his own. Additionally he prepared and issued a factional organ and it has now been proved that [ ] is very much against democratic centralism. The Fourth International therefore has become disassociated with [ ]. In [ ]'s last magazine he criticized the SWP by voicing the pet theories of HEALY. GERMAIN, HANSEN said, analyzes [ ] as being close to TITO and KHRUSHCHEV instead of Trotskyism.

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HANSEN said that the World Trotskyist Movement is doing well. He recalled the recent funeral of a student in Athens who was a Trotskyist, whose funeral was attended by thousands of people. He considered this a very significant turn of events.

He discussed Peru where he said that [ ] and his comrades have been imprisoned without trial, but big guerrilla fronts have developed there which have been called CASTRO and Trotskyist in nature. Other Trotskyists in that country are victims of the witchhunt and the situation there bears close watching.

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In Bolivia, there is a new military junta dictatorship which has expelled all Trotskyist leaders. LARO was killed by the Army and the rank and file members of the Trotskyist Movement have been victims of the witchhunt there, but there are signs of new underground efforts.

In Argentina, the Trotskyist organization there has published a newspaper entitled "La Verdad", which is printing Fourth International declarations. Actually Argentina Trotskyists now have a member in Parliament, HANSEN said.

In Chile and Venezuela, there are small groups of comrades at work. In Mexico, a new Trotskyist organ has been established, but they lack personnel.

The Canadian Trotskyists are at work he said and for the first time Trotskyist material is receiving French translation in Canada exclusive of printing in France. The material is made avail-

able to all who want it and the Canadian Trotskyists are strong supporters of Cuba he said.

HANSEN said there has been encouraging signs of Trotskyist growth in Europe. He cited Belgium as one nation which was showing healthy growth. There are problems in the British Movement since it is divided he said. There has been an ultra-left split. There has been an active underground in Spain and a new group formed there he said. The movement has suffered in Algeria because the new regime is anti-Trotskyist, but in conclusion he said the Fourth International had made great strides in the reunification program and the Trotskyist Movement was growing throughout the world. The SWP, because of the key role it played in the Fourth International, will reap the most benefit as a result of the strong leadership role in the reunification of the Fourth International.

There was a recess for noon and the afternoon session began with a discussion of the Majority Report. There were many, many speakers, too numerous to report upon, but the following reports revolve around some of the principals who made contributions to the discussion.

The first one was [ ] who represented the minority tendency. He was critical of the time he had been allotted since HANSEN was allowed an hour and a half for his discussion of the majority point of view whereas he, [ ], was only allowed thirty minutes. He was critical of the SWP advo-

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cating overthrow of the Peking Regime. This was a false policy he said. He did agree with HANSEN on the USSR and he asked the Party to return to Trotskyist principles, which he said the Party was deserting and had neglected. He described the Chinese Revolution as one of the greatest events of the 20th Century. He discussed the Socialist Labour League as being out of the world movement and said it was not in agreement with the SWP. He asked the convention to repudiate the majority policy and adopt support of the Peking Regime.

The next speaker was [redacted], Los Angeles, who was followed by [redacted] of Los Angeles. She, too, was critical of the time difference allowed the majority and minority reporters and accused the SWP of no longer being a democratic organization. She also accused "The Militant" of not faithfully reproducing the minority points of view on the Peking Regime. All they did was criticize.

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The next speaker was [redacted] who was obviously provoked by the remarks and became highly critical of [redacted] for making the Chinese question a key point on the agenda. He said the pro-MAO group has only two representatives, [redacted] and [redacted], and this question had been resolved some time ago in a previous convention and he thought it was pointless to make this a major issue at the 1965 Convention.



[ ] was the next speaker, who supported the majority point of view.

The next speaker was [ ] of Milwaukee, who favored support for Peking and said that the Party should move toward solidarity with the Peking Regime.

The next speaker was [ ] of New York, who supported the majority point of view. He said that Trotskyism was the key to world revolution in backward areas and colonial countries.

[ ] of Seattle was the next speaker.  
[ ] spoke in favor of the majority.

The next speaker was [ ] of Chicago.

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Finally JOE HANSEN gave the summary. He gave a very critical, cynical description of the efforts of the minority. HANSEN said he wanted to reiterate that the SWP was not critical, nor did it condemn the Chinese Revolution, but criticized and condemned MAO and that the SWP has always defended China unconditionally against imperialism. He said, however, that the MAO Regime does not represent the revolution and that the SWP only defends the revolution. [ ]'s main error, he said, is that he identifies the revolution with the regime. He said that the CP is breaking up in Italy and that the Trotskyist Party has doubled in size there.

There was now a vote made on a motion made by [ ]  
[ ] on the Chinese question which was a part of the delegate

kit. There were 7 for the motion and 48 against. The 7 represented [ ] and [ ] and other associates of the Milwaukee and Seattle Branches.

There was a vote of the fraternal delegates and the fraternal delegates voted none for the motion and 38 against.

There was a motion made to adopt the HANSEN report on the world organization. There were 51 for, 7 against. In fraternal votes there were 41 for, 9 against.

At this point in the convention, [ ] asked for the floor and reported to the convention that he recently had an opportunity to travel to Paris and he was most impressed upon visiting "REBA and JOE" and asked the convention to recognize them for their great work in publishing the "World Outlook".

The next speaker was FARRELL DOBBS, who reported on the Political Resolution of the Political Committee. DOBBS said there were many new political trends which were extremely favorable to further growth and perpetuation of the Party. He said it was important for the Party to develop a new political line of approach and that a set of priorities should be established for Party consideration. These priorities should be recognized and should be held in their order.

He said there were three opposing points of view in the Party: (1) the [ ] point of view; (2) the [ ] and (3) the [ ] group. He said that each of these oppos-

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ing minority points of view had been argued and defended before the SWP and had been soundly rejected, and now the convention would devote its attention to new opportunities and a new arena of events.

He said the Party must take into consideration the strange groupings of forces which contributed to the election of President JOHNSON. These were a number of coalitions which collaborated in JOHNSON's election, he said, and he included both the Negroes and racists, the warmongers and the pacifists, the Democrats and the Republicans, the workers and industrialists, who all joined hands together to elect JOHNSON. Actually he said this was more of an anti-GOLDWATER vote. He said, however, that this vote should not be construed as a strong gathering around the reactionary banner, but it was just a time for a peace among themselves. This strange coalition is now breaking up and abrupt policy changes are forthcoming, and he cited specific examples as (1) the teach-in movement, (2) anti-war movement activities, and (3) the Los Angeles ghetto situation. All these indicate instability of the capitalistic structure and will lead to new mass radicalization he said, and this mass radicalization is building up and it is inevitable he said. There is now a political transition. Prospects are improving in the radical movement. Recruits are coming in, he said, but we are not ready to enter the political movement. He said that the chief task of the Party is to remain

propagandistic in character. There is no programmatic basis for a radical regroupment at this time he said. The CP is in decline he said and the SP. is expelling its youth. He said that there are some in the Party who are suggesting fusion with the Progressive Labor Group. This group is an opportunist and adventurous group and also anti-TROTSKY and pro-MAO, he said. The SWP would extend fraternal cooperation on valid issues, but it will not weaken the Party's principles by joining in with the Progressive Labor Group. He said the SWP should orient its student youth and Negro militants to develop mass action. He said, however, that the Party is not yet ready to focus on mass leadership. It should get recruits and cited present gains in student youths and Negroes.

He noted a widening gap between the workers and union leadership and cited this as a source of potential recruits for the Party. He said there is a growing sentiment for a change in labor leadership and while the workers were successful in getting these changes, and he cited the case of [ ] replacing [ ] in the Steel Workers Union, this was not the leadership change which they really need. This was actually change of face, not leadership. The SWP would support the working membership of the unions in their revolt, but not under any circumstance to have a responsibility for helping new union leaders, no matter who they may be. There has been a number of new caucuses developed, but

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none that the SWP can conscientiously support, he said. He suggested that the Party take advantage of rifts in the unions and to educate the members at every opportunity by getting them to read SWP literature and encourage them to join the Party. The Party, he said, must talk politics with the workers and discuss issues of the day.

The Watts ghetto situation, he said, proves the rising sentiment against gradualism and should be proven as a stiffening of Negro demands, who are tired of meeting with Police repression. He criticized Rev. MARTIN LUTHER KING for okaying the Police repression of the riots. DOBBS said that there was a strong relationship with the blacks in Watts and the yellow in Vietnam. Both were fighting for their civil rights and both were receiving brutal Police treatment. The SWP, he said, must circulate its press in the ghettos and back the Negro struggle during elections. The Party, he said, should participate in Negro activities and organizations. Additionally, the Party is moving for a greater contact in the South. This is not a general mobilization, he said nor are there to be any free lancers, but carefully planned communication with Negroes in the South.

*Fixed  
DOBBS*

He viewed the SWP policy on military issues. He compared it with the original 1940 position of the Party. He cited the anti-war movement as one of the most important and largest growing tendency in the country and criticized the imperialistic

war lords who are intensifying their efforts in Vietnam, the ultra basic change in the 1940 policy.

DOBBS warned the Party of untempered and individualistic courses of action which tend to hurt the radical movement. He cited the example of the youths in New York City burning their draft cards and as a result new legislation was developed in Congress which would make it an offense to burn a draft card. This, he said, therefore kill chances to oppose the draft on a mass basis. He warned of such steps without approval of the Party National Committee.

DOBBS discussed the anti-war movement as broadening. DOBBS said that the reason the Party was able to successfully fight MC CARTHY-type loyalty/<sup>oaths</sup> was because of strong central leadership. He said that the anti-war movement was broadening and was composed mainly of student youth, some teachers and civil rights workers and union people. These people, he said, want the United States out of Vietnam. He said, however, that students have little knowledge regarding the youth movement and many show a pacifist flavor to their actions. Youth are against their exclusion in the anti-war movement. They do not want any Red-baiting, he said. DOBBS said that the DuBois Clubs and the Progressive Labor Groups are trying to capture the anti-war movement. The SWP will oppose the DuBois Clubs and the Progressive Labor in this effort, he said. He wants total support for

the anti-war movement. He called for greater unity and strength in this direction. He called for support of the Continental Congress which was called to develop the anti-war movement. The SWP supports this he said. He said the SWP should do the following:

(1) Demand withdrawal of U.S. troops from Vietnam without discussion or negotiation;

(2) Stress the right of Vietnamese people for their self-determination;

(3) Proclaim the justice of the guerrilla fighters in Vietnam.

DOEBS went on and said there were bright prospects in the anti-war movement. He said this will help develop the youth movement, of which the SWP can be proud. He said that presently student youth represents a major source of recruiting for the Party and the student youth have been a vitalizing factor in the over-all recruiting program. This should be given top priority by the Party. Additionally, the Party should develop a youth cadre as an attempt to strengthen itself and should prepare itself for new opportunities which will develop a greater force in the radical movement.

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The minority report was given by [ ] of the Seattle Branch. [ ]'s minority report said that there was a new political crisis in the post-war economic upsurge. There was a colonial European reformism, he said, as well as a new U.S. Negro struggle.

He was opposed to DOBBS' point of view and he said the majority was again wrong. (There was a great unrest in the audience at these remarks.) [ ] was critical of the Party's views and emphasis on student youth. He said that the greatest force would be found in the working proletariat to Party success. He also said the Negro movement was the key to all political action.

The convention recessed for dinner and reconvened at 8:30 for a continuation of the discussion.

The first speaker was [ ]. She was followed by JOE JOHNSON of the Twin Cities. JOHNSON reported that Twin Cities has been very active in the farm movement and now has two members in the National Farmers Association. He said there has been a great deal of concern about the liquidation of small farmers and they strongly need an alliance with the labor unions.

[ ] was the next speaker and was also critical of the majority. He defended the Progressive Labor Group and its radical activities. He said that the group was approachable, and the SWP should have friendly collaboration with them. He admitted they had some basic faults and cited some of their statements indicating this, but still nevertheless said they should be considered for friendly collaboration.

[ ] went on to point out that the Progressive Labor Party presently had 60 members under indictment and that the SWP should help them. He said that the SWP could maintain its

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individual platform, as could the Progressive Labor Party, and still work together. He said that the two groups were presently in agreement on the question of Cuba, Vietnam, Imperialism. These programs run parallel to each other and obviously provide enough common ground for a mutual understanding and start together. He suggested that the Party move toward fusion with the Progressive Labor Party and that this possibility should be explored.

The next speaker was [ ] began a very cynical and humorous tirade against [ ] and the Seattle Branch and he pointed out that the Progressive Labor Party had more supporters with the Seattle Branch than it had in Harlem. He said that the [ ] Resolution would convert the SWP into a lunatic assylum and also cause the SWP to commit political suicide. He said that Seattle has grossly misquoted the Progressive Labor stand since the Progressive Labor Party does not have a program as [ ] alleged. He then reviewed a number of quotations from Progressive Labor Party leaders, which developed a great deal of humor during the convention. He criticized [ ] [ ] for supporting [ ] and [ ] leaders withing the Progressive Labor Party. He criticized [ ] specifically for saying that the Progressive Labor Party had better Negro leaders than the SWP did. He said that agreement with the Progressive Labor Party is a step backward towards Stalinism and Fosterism and he quoted a statement by [ ], further substantiating his

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criticism of the Progressive Labor Party.

The next speaker was [redacted], who called for a closer collaboration between the SWP and the YSA. He urged youthful members of the Party to stand up and be heard regarding YSA activities.

[redacted] was the next speaker. Other speakers were VINCENT R. DUNNE [redacted]

This first session of the Party Convention lasted until 12:15 a.m.

The convention reconvened on the morning of September 4, 1965, and [redacted] was [redacted].

Before the convention began, [redacted] of Denver circulated a postcard asking all members present to sign it, expressing greetings to [redacted] of San Francisco, who is recuperating in a hospital.

The morning session was begun by the summary of the Political Resolution previously presented by FARRELL DOBBS and in this case, the minority was given the opportunity to speak first.

[redacted] got up and was very critical of the SWP outlawing free discussion and it was obviously a mistake for he and his comrades to have traveled to the convention. He said "It will not happen again, at least not for several years". He said [redacted] [redacted] had vowed at the last convention that it would be her last and obviously she was right. He said he will not come again. He

said that [ ] had as usual made a nuisance of himself again, and he was very critical of [ ] for his ~~earlier~~ remarks about the Seattle Branch. He said that the Seattle Branch had traveled many miles at great expense to come to the ~~convention~~. He cited the case of Comrade [ ] who previously had left the Communist Party to join the SWP and was now becoming disillusioned with the SWP. He said that the SWP was no longer ~~staging~~ a convention for its delegates, but instead a Workers Conference, and the Seattle Branch obviously traveled 3,000 miles for nothing. He defended the Progressive Labor Group again and called the ~~PL~~ leadership of [ ] and [ ] as inept. He reviewed the ~~current~~ Negro situation and still expressed the belief that the Black Muslims had killed MALCOLM X. He cited the Progressive Labor Party for having good Negro leadership and pointed out that the Progressive Labor Party Negro leadership was invited to speak at the MALCOLM X memorial, however, no one from the SWP was given that privilege.

DOBBS was then called upon to defend the majority point of view and he was highly critical of [ ] and [ ]. He said that there was no possible chance for a fusion with the Progressive Labor Group. He said that the real Negro revolution was staged at Watts in Los Angeles, not in the South, and pointed out that all ghettos presented a potential source of Negro revolutionary activities. He said the Party has consistently rejected the

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[ ] theories by a pre-convention discussion. He will, however, recommend that the points of differences be presented to the incoming National Committee for further discussion. He was very critical of the minority for their veiled threats of boycotting the National Convention, and that this was a result of years of frustration and failure in not having their points recognized by the great majority of the SWP. He said the Seattle and Milwaukee Branches were losing ground and had lost their sense of proportion. He accused both branches of not having open debate and free discussion to make sure that the majority point of view was properly presented to the membership. He accused the leadership of [ ] and [ ] of hypocrisy. The SWP, he said, will not tolerate this continuous fussing of minority viewpoints and he was critical of the subterfuge and innuendo which was emanating from the Milwaukee and Seattle Branches. The SWP, he said, will enforce democratic centralism and all members and branches must follow the Party line.

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There was now a vote on a previous motion made by [ ] which called for friendly relations and possible fusion with the Progressive Labor Party. There were 8 for his motion and 52 against; fraternal delegates, 1 for the motion and 37 against.

There was a vote on the [ ] Resolution. There were 6 for and 51 against and two abstentions; fraternal votes - 1 for the [ ] Resolution, 38 against.

On the majority Political Resolution, there were 53 for and 8 against; fraternal delegates, 38 for, 1 against.

Next planned on the agenda was the Political Committee's report on the Negro Question by VERNON. He gave a very incoherent and disjointed speech, hard to follow and understand. He said that the guide work for the next two years of the SWP should basically carry out the same program as expressed in the Party's 1963 Resolution. This called for a basic orientation of Negroes in SWP cities to handle problems of all Negroes in the community as best can be done by individual members. The individual Party members should give constructive assistance whenever they can, he said, and there should not be too much of a basic change of policy since 1963. He said they have been developing better contacts and he noticed a new development of a black vanguard. He said as a result there has been an enormous amount of recruiting. He cited "The Militant" as serving as an active organ in assisting the Negro Movement and that the SWP is becoming recognized as an ally of the black vanguard. He reviewed the various organizational activities in the Negro Movement, all mostly ineffective, and said they could not penetrate the black ghetto. He said actually there were many ghetto situations in the South too. He said that the response to "The Militant" in the South has been good. The 1963 Resolution, he said, pointed out that the ghettos would be heard from and this was borne true.

Most cities doubted us, he said, but Philadelphia, Los Angeles, New York have proven the predictions of the 1963 Resolution as correct. He called Watts the mirror of the South and noted the treachery of civil rights leaders such as MARTIN LUTHER KING. VERNON said that he personally did not like to see undisciplined riots, but that the Party must be sympathetic. He said that situations like Watts were inevitable, but were not necessarily good because it did not represent a crystallized, planned action. He said that the Party cannot control movements of this type as yet, but by the same token cannot say no either. He said that during a situation as in Watts, there are only three sectors of society which can aid in a similar situation: (1) within the Negro movement; (2) civil rights activists; and (3) student groups. He was highly critical of Rev. MARTIN LUTHER KING for his failure to support Watts. He pointed out that the SWP can become the best vehicle for the new wave of black radicalism and the SWP must work harder than anyone else or else black radicals will find leadership elsewhere. He said there was a very good possibility to recruiting Negro youth for anti-war work. He said many Negro students were finding their own organizations inadequate and therefore they should be easy to recruit.

The first speaker for the minority was [redacted], who discussed the Milwaukee Branch's minority point of view on the Negro Question. This was not his individual resolution, but the resolution of the Party members in Milwaukee. It called for building of

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a strong Negro cadre in the SWP

It was announced that there would be a social activity at 116 University Place and all members were invited, but they must bring their identification card with them.

The convention adjourned for lunch. It reconvened at 2:45. The first speaker was [ ] of Los Angeles, who gave a review of the Watts riot. He said he contacted [ ] for instructions as soon as the riot began. He said the Party picketed Police headquarters. He described the details of the riot with considerable enthusiasm and provoked a great deal of encouragement and laughter from the delegates and the visitors for the conditions that prevailed during the riots. [ ] said that there was more to come of this type of activity and he said that the next big riot would probably take place in Texas.

The next speaker was [ ] said that the Party must build a strong Negro cadre in order to develop a vehicle for carrying the propaganda into the Negro ghettos and only a Negro will be able to do this, he said. It is important therefore to gain Negroes for this role. He said that the SWP Negroes have a great problem in that they are not only black, but also red. He said there has been a great deal of contradiction between Socialism and black nationalism. Many black radicals have left the SWP on account of MALCOLM X. Many left and drifted he said and the Party must do all it can to eliminate future possible problems of this sort. He said that extra effort is

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needed for development of the black cadre. He said that the SWP had the best black revolutionaries to replace the void left by MALCOLM X. He said that he and [ ] were both capable of providing leadership for black nationalism regardless of what [ ] says. He cited "The Militant" for playing a key role in the black nationalism movement and that it was liked by the Harlem ghettos.

The next speaker was [ ] of Seattle, who said that the Party should intervene in the Negro struggle.

Additionally, [ ] spoke from Newark.

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The next speaker was [ ] of Seattle, who was against the majority point of view on the Negro Question.

[ ] was for the resolution. [ ] commended [ ] during the Watts situation, who at the time had called for civil rights for the Negroes first, and law and order second. Others he said had called for law and order first, and civil rights later. He called for Los Angeles and other cities to let <sup>deacons</sup> Negroes/police their own ghettos. He called for the establishment of city-paid black deacons to patrol and develop discipline and law and order among themselves. He said the SWP should have immediately demanded a program for assisting in this emergency and it was an opportune time to really express help for the black nationals. As an example, the SWP should have insisted on (1) city-paid deacons to patrol the Watts situation; (2) to have all



hotels and mansions left by vacationing owners turned over to the  
store  
Negroes, and food/cooperatives in handling the food problem.

A summary was given by [ ] and [ ] on the question.

A motion was made by [ ] of Seattle to accept the  
[ ] Resolution. To this question, [ ] of Los Angeles  
rose and said that in consultation with [ ] had  
expressed a decision not to have his resolution presented, but  
since it had already been presented, it was voted upon anyway.  
There were 4 for the resolution and 53 against. [ ] again  
said that he was under the impression that [ ] now supported  
the Political Committee's Resolution. [ ] rose again and said  
he was not aware of this change, but nevertheless the vote  
continued. On the fraternal votes, there was 1 for the motion,  
33 against, and 3 abstentions.

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The resolution presented by the Milwaukee Branch on the  
Negro Question: 4 for and 53 against. Fraternal votes for the  
motion: None for, 33 against, one abstention.

The next vote was on the Political Committee's Resolution  
on the Negro Question: 52 for the motion, 8 against. Fraternal  
delegates: 32 for the motion, 1 against.

This meeting was adjourned at approximately 7:00.

The convention reconvened September 5, 1965. [ ]  
of Los Angeles was Chairman.

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The next report brought before the convention was the  
Youth Report by [ ] said there was a qualita-

tive change in participating youth in the radical movement. Student youth activities were being reported in all press, he said. Radical literature was selling at a fast pace. This all presented a great source of recruitment he said. Students everywhere were sympathizing with the Negro movement. The SDS (Students for Democratic Society) presently is the strongest organization in democratic politics. He said in 1964 it began breaking up because of different activities, but the fastest growing activities in the youth movement was the anti-war movement, which has been growing fastly. In fact, he said, he was aware of many American youths who were actually for the guerrilla forces in Vietnam and against the United States Army. He said they were for embracing all youths and pacifists as well, and also revolutionists. He said there was a strong student movement going on.

The convention adjourned at 2:00 p.m. It reconvened at 3:15 p.m.

A resume was given by [ ] on the youth question. He said that on October 15 and 16 there would be teach-in activities, as well as thanksgiving activities at Madison, Wisconsin, for formation of anti-war committees. Committees will meet and discuss activities to see about further direction, he said. They will also meet with other radical committees for possible joint action and this presented an opportunity to recruit youth into the Party. He said that the Party must keep a close eye on the DuBois Club since the CP is watching it very closely,

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as well as the anti-war groups. He said that the DuBois Clubs are not necessarily MAO-listic or CP committees, but nevertheless the CP is keeping close contact with them. He said that the youth will be able to penetrate these organizations. He was against [redacted], who wants another broad militant youth group instead of the YSA. He said that he agrees that many students are not ready for the YSA yet, but he still wants to work with them; that a statistical rundown was being prepared on the YSA and it will be published soon and made available.

The vote on the Political Committee's Report on the Youth Question was 51 for, none against, 2 abstentions; fraternal votes, 33 for, none against.

The next report was the organizational character of the SWP as delivered by [redacted] said that the SWP's foundation is in Leninism and Trotskyism and it is a Leninist combat party, and only such a party can lead a successful revolution in the United States. He said that the Party's Leninist character has never been challenged, and those who are for LENIN yet want to revise the Party stand and actually develop a caricature of Leninism. Once a policy is established, it must be pursued and in 1963 the National Committee drafted a resolution on the character of the SWP which should be maintained. He said that because of the [redacted] group, a challenge had been presented to the organizational precepts and steps would have to be taken to clear up the air which the [redacted]

group had developed insofar as discipline goes. Many new comrades, he said, had entered the Party and had become unaware of the necessities of democratic centralism and they must be apprised of the importance of democratic centralism. He said that the 1965 Draft Resolution was not radically different. He vehemently denied the allegations of the Milwaukee and Seattle and [ ] groups that minority groups have been discouraged from expressing themselves at convention. He criticized [ ] or the [ ] group for waiting until August of 1965 before presenting their views for preparation and distribution to the delegates. He said that the National Committee did not have an opportunity to discuss their points of view and minority points because of this lateness. He said the National Office received their objections only two days before dateline and could not circulate the minority views to the branches. He strongly denied that there was a strong [ ] influence on leadership of the SWP. He at length criticized the [ ] document and referred to [ ] of Milwaukee as the gladiator poet laureate of Milwaukee. He said that [ ] should follow LENIN teachings by not becoming so factionalized which will inevitably lead to a split. He said if the SWP leadership was so wrong in principle as they believe, they should work toward removal of the leadership. He caustically pointed out that the Seattle group had said that they did not want to become involved in a factional fight because they understood the weak-

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ness of their position. He also said that there was no opposition in the Seattle Branch and that there was no opportunity for the presentation of the majority point of view. No one is allowed to join their organization unless they agree with the [ ] point of view, he said. He also condemned the Seattle Branch for not having ordered one single piece of SWP literature from the Pioneer Publishing Company in recent months. Additionally he criticized the Seattle Branch for becoming indebted to the National Office for \$700, even though their monthly sustainer was only \$20. He pointed out that [ ] has claimed he would raise \$1,000 in a special fund-raising effort, but this was hard to accept. He also criticized the Seattle Branch for not contributing to the Young Socialist Fund Drive. He said the Seattle Branch is guilty of voting on a resolution first and then discussing it afterwards. They want votes without discussion. He accused [ ] of Milwaukee of expelling members who did not agree with him and cited the case of a Chicago youth who has proven to be highly capable yet [ ] found reason to get rid of him simply because, [ ] said, he would not knuckle down to [ ]'s point of view.

He was also critical of the [ ] document for bringing up the issue of [ ] and an alleged formation of an anti-[ ] group in the SWP leadership. [ ] said that he was very sympathetic with [ ] because of his deep personal problems. He also commended [ ] for following the CANNON

concept of leadership and that he deserved defense of the allegations as expressed in the [ ] document. There was a difference with [ ], he said. He and JIM CANNON and FARRELL DOBBS, JOE HANSEN, [ ], and [ ] had a mutual understanding after which a memo was sent to all branches clearing up the air. He said [ ] did not want a [ ] group developed and expressed this in a letter prepared by him.

[ ] said that if [ ] felt so strong about their points, they should have fought the SWP leadership and he then accused [ ] of dereliction to his principles. He accused the [ ] group of wanting a federation of autonomous / each branches, going a separate way. He then read a quotation from JIM CANNON which warned of the dangers of the "permanent faction which leads to cliques and then to counter-cliques and eventual splits". He strongly disagreed with the Seattle contention that the Watts situation was a defeat, but instead was a great victory for the black nationalist movement. It ended the way it did, he said, because it was not properly organized, but it was a victory for the Negro workers and workers of the country.

He also strongly disagreed with the [ ] document, charging that Fascism was on the upswing in the United States. This is crying wolf to the workers, he said, and quoted LENIN, who said that Fascism only arises after the silencing and demoralization of the workers. Workers, he said, will stop Fascism and the only way that this can be done is for youths and everyone else

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involved to adopt the precepts of the Third International, which called for a united front.

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A motion was made then for the convention to uphold the expulsion of [ ] and [ ] by the National Committee and to reject their request for an appeal and the right to be heard before the convention. [ ] rose and spoke against the expulsion of [ ] and [ ] saying they should be brought back into the Party and their differences negotiated. He reviewed his own expulsion from the CP in 1928 and said that [ ] and [ ] should be kept and re-educated. He recalled his 1922 visit to Moscow where for six months he worked as a representative of the United States CP along with JIM CANNON developing Party principles. He recalled that ENGELS warned of internal struggles in a workers party which are inevitable, but are necessary to promote free intellectual life in the Party. As for himself, he said, he has been in the minority on the Chinese Question for many years and he did not want under any circumstances his intentions to be misconstrued as a possible boycott of the Party Convention of the Party itself. He felt that he was right in his minority point of view on China and that the Party should encourage minority points of view whenever they can be made.

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[ ] then spoke and he rebuked the allegations of improper timing of documents. He said that the Seattle Branch had instructed he and [ ] to submit a resolution. He said that

all new members to the branch have been apprised of the majority point of view and in fact he had invited a representative of the majority from the Vancouver Branch to travel to Seattle for presentation of the majority point of view. He also denied the allegation of a \$700 debt and said instead it was only \$300, which the Seattle Branch will pay. He said that the reason the Seattle Branch had fallen so far behind in debt was that [ ] had asked the branch to get on the Washington State ballot and that he and all of his associates in the Seattle Branch had to stop all other activities and devote all their time and energy and money toward this end. They subordinated all of their activities to do this he said. They all suffered financial hardships and as a result their obligations to the National Office grew. He said they were involved in four different fund drives to get on the state ballot, but he only did what the National Office requested. [ ] stated that he believed that the Party had become divorced from the proletariat.

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[ ] was the next speaker, who said he wished he had time to discuss in more detail the KENNEDY assassination, pointing out that the minority was wrong in their attack on the Party for its weak stand on the KENNEDY assassination. He said this was a grave time for the Party and its position was in great peril. In fact, the members do not understand how serious the situation really was and that the leadership exercised great caution during these very apprehensible times. [ ] then went



on to say that he disagreed with everyone involved, that actually the [ ] group had not actually made an appeal for retention in the Party. All they had done was sent a letter asking for the right to make an appeal and while he agreed this might be a legal play with words, nevertheless the Party should stick to the actual wording as expressed by [ ]. He did say, however, that the Constitution of the SWP calls for the right of appeal and the Constitution should be either changed or lived up to. He suggested this at a previous plenum meeting and that each member, that is [ ] and [ ], be given the privilege of preparing a ten page documentary appeal to be given to all delegates. This was rejected. [ ] then moved that a spokesman for the minority be given a ten minute opportunity to appeal their case before the convention September 6, 1965. He agreed that the [ ] principles were wrong and he was very much against them, but he felt that the harsh treatment of their request for appeal would hurt the SWP's reputation on an international front. The organization has a constitution it must live up to, he said.

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He was followed by [ ]

[ ] and [ ] as speakers.

Next speaker was JOE HANSEN, who accused [ ] and [ ] of being disloyal. He said that this group actually made this appeal to the Party with the hope that it would be refused so that they could appeal it to the Fourth International. He said th:

even before the SWP had a chance to consider their appeal, they had relayed this information to the Fourth International. He agreed that possibly the Constitution should be changed, but he said no matter what would be done, it would be arbitrary and would be considered arbitrary by the [ ] group. He said they will make it arbitrary no matter what is done and he therefore suggested that the appeal be handled politically and all future cases of this type be referred to the 1967 Convention. [ ] said he was unhappy with the [ ] charge of the SWP becoming an undemocratic party and he did not like the threats of [ ] not to return to the 1967 Convention. He said the [ ] group has differences with the SWP and that leadership became resolved by joint effort and that Seattle would do well to follow suit.

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[ ] was the next speaker, followed by [ ]

Next speaker was [ ], who made her first appearance at the convention. She rose and made a point of an anti-[ ] group and the struggle over the youth question. She said that no one knew this difference and [ ] won by default since the youth question as he advocated it was ultimately handled that way. She said that the Party must tolerate differences, but that the SWP leadership was guilty not only of fostering differences, but also dividing the Party. They were also guilty of developing division within the Party.

The next speaker was [REDACTED], who was followed by FARRELL DOBBS.

FARRELL DOBBS rejected the claim by [REDACTED] that the central leadership of the SWP was anti-[REDACTED] and that this clique as she called it had knifed [REDACTED]. He recalled that [REDACTED] came to New York City at a time when JIM CANNON had to go to California, and that [REDACTED] made a notable contribution to the SWP leadership. He commended [REDACTED] for being a responsible leader of the Party and that if there are any differences of opinion that [REDACTED] knows about him, she will not explain them.

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He went on to say that [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] were disloyal and actually their appeal was in effect before the convention right now and that SWP members knew their disloyalty and had taken steps to correct them. He pointed out that the convention was the highest element in the organization and can vote on any single question and can eliminate any previous ruling or motion by a majority vote. He strongly voiced opposition to the [REDACTED] motion to permit [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] representatives to appear before the convention and use the convention platform as a device for setting forth their principles and points of view.

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[REDACTED] gave the summary. He answered critics of the Milwaukee and Seattle Branch. He then accused [REDACTED] of

expelling a youth and [ ] rose and said the youth was not expelled but merely transferred. Tempers rose at this stage of the conversation between [ ] and [ ], as well as associates of the Milwaukee Branch and [ ] made another point in saying that the Milwaukee Branch expelled [ ] [ ]. This raised a good deal of temperament from the Milwaukee Branch, who called upon [ ] to stand up and deny this allegation. [ ] made an attempt to stand up, but decided against it and sat down.

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[ ] pointed out that it was good to see [ ] and it was good that she had taken time out to make a five minute appearance before the convention since he had not seen her since the last January, 1965, meeting of the plenum. It was good that she had the time to come to the convention. [ ] said that [ ] does not speak for [ ] and in effect said she didn't know what she was talking about.

He also insisted that the Milwaukee Branch begin submitting minutes, which is supposed to be done by all branches, and that is the only way the National Office can know what is going on at all times. He was violently opposed to a [ ] appeal.

[ ] was violently opposed to the [ ] appeal and urged members of the convention to vote against the [ ] motion. A vote was held on the [ ] motion: 24 were for the motion, 32 against, 1 abstention; fraternal delegates: 12 for, 31 against.

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The motion was placed before the convention from the outgoing Secretariat for a confirmation of the expulsion of [ ] and [ ] and a rejection of their appeal. 49 were for the motion, 8 against, 2 abstentions. Fraternal votes: 40 for the motion, 3 against.

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b7C The next vote was on the resolution as reported by [ ] and there were 51 for the adoption of the resolution, 8 against; fraternal votes: 1 against and 41 for.

The convention adjourned at 9:30. It reconvened on September 6, 1965, with [ ] as [ ]. The meeting was opened by an organization report by [ ] reported that there was a need for tightening up in the organization and pointed out as an example that the SWP had lost approximately 150 members in the past two years, however, the Party had recruited an equal number. This was considered a normal and natural turnover and was not like the Progressive Labor Party where members join and quit every three or six months. Actually this was more of bringing the membership figures up to date.

He asked all branches to become more vigilant in sending their minutes to the National Office. In fact, this would be insisted upon in the future. He said it was important for better communications to develop between the branches and the National Office. He pointed out that consideration of the youth is most important in election activities. They have been very helpful in getting the SWP on ballots in many states. El. local activities,

he said, also help to educate branches and are never meant to cripple a branch operation as alleged by the Seattle Branch, and in the future, he said, he will never ask the Seattle Branch to undertake a job as they did last time if it means that they will stop all their activities.

He pointed out that we have stepped up the educational activities of the YSA and summer schools have been held in nine cities with members of the SWP leadership becoming involved in the schools. The curriculums include: Permanent Revolution, Imperialism, Stalinism, Party History, Negro Question, and many other points of interest. He pointed out that many members of the YSA are actually members of the SWP too. He said it is not an accident that the YSA is an autonomous and fraternal organization that works closely with the SWP.

He said that the regular "Militant" subscriptions are not growing fast enough, but that the Pioneer Publishing Company is growing in size and work and its machinery is up to date. They have also contracted the Merit Press, an independent publishing company, to assist in their publishing also.

He said that the Party has a great problem in its need to get involved in the anti-war movement and to recruit youths who are involved in this work. It is important also to help the YSA publish the "Young Socialist". He pointed out that very soon a new subscription campaign will begin where four months of "The

"Militant" and four months of the "Young Socialist" will be provided for a cost of \$1.00. This subscription campaign will be mainly to campuses he said. He said it should be easy to sell these combination subs.

He also said that the "International Socialist Review" was not expanding fast enough. While foreign sales were good, the local sales were not good enough. He also pointed out that many branches have high debts and they should make an attempt to pay these debts. The total sustaining debt to the National Office was \$2200 he said, and this was too much. It was important, he said, for a strong Leninist Party to have a central publication and it was important to maintain funds in order to publicize the Party's propaganda. He said the sustaining fund for the entire National Party in 1963 was \$750 a month from all branches, but this had now risen to \$1000 a month, but actually this was at the same level it was five years ago. The Party still needs more money. There are great opportunities in New York and Boston which must be exploited he said. He pointed out that New York lost 29 members since 1963, and recruited 21 new youths. It was originally \$100 in debt, but now it paid up its entire debt and had increased its monthly sustainer from \$200 to \$280. They sold a great deal of literature and have been hard-working in recruiting youth. He pointed out that this was his home town, but nevertheless it set a good example for all other branches to follow and the most important thing to do for all branches is to

recruit new youths.

He pointed to Los Angeles as a fine example for having recruited 14 new youths since last convention. He said that branch will make a comeback and he was sure they would be able to raise their sustaining fund. A branch is not to feel the necessity for having a full time paid organizer as well as a maintenance of headquarters. These are both costly and usually unsuccessful, he said. He pointed out that the National Office needs approximately \$4500 per month to operate on. As a result, a new fund drive is initiated immediately beginning September 15 through December 15, 1965, in the hope of raising of \$18,000. He was very gratified that this time there were over 300 visitors cards printed for visitors to the convention and that these cards had all been used up and that there had been many visitors to the convention.

He told the convention that FARRELL DOBBS will go on tour of all national branches beginning in October.

The next speaker was [REDACTED], who said that it is important for the branch to consider the publishing of important books which had gone out of print and he cited specifically the "State and the Revolution", "The Communist Manifesto", and this he said should be done without having Stalinist introductions, and he suggested that the Seattle and Milwaukee Branches ask for help from the National Office to help stabilize their dissenting factors so it would not turn into another Buffalo and leave

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the Party.

A white male, about 45, from Milwaukee rose and tried to talk on the upcoming findings of the Nominating Commission and he was ruled out of order and he sat down in disgust.

There were a great number of speakers who wanted to speak and speaking opportunities were reduced to five minutes.

[ ] rose and spoke of the number of "Militants" which are going to the South. All, she said, have been requested and referred to a mailing of 275 to Mississippi alone and 50 to a university in Louisiana which has requested the "Militant" for studies in its Humanities course. Also they asked for the "International Socialist Review". She was asked by a member of the audience what university and she said well, "It's a Negro university." She also said there has been 110 "Militants" requested and paid for by someone in Texas and referred to them as an S.D.S.'er. She also reminded the convention that [ ]

[ ] was to speak in Texas very soon. She also said that they have been sending "Militants" to Cuba by request. The University of Havana, she said, has ordered a complete bound set of "Militants" and "ISRs". The SWP would undertake the cost of this thing, she said, and these bound collections of "The Militant" and "ISR" would be going to Havana University immediately.

The next speaker was [ ] arose to announce that he was really enthused by the 150 delegates and visitors who attended the workshop the previous night on the

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defense cases. The defense cases were for the [ ] case, [ ] case, and the Bloomington youths. He said that [ ] of South Africa will make a national tour in behalf of the [ ] Defense Committee. He described [ ] as leader of the South African fight against racism. He also said that [ ] [ ] would go on a speaking tour of the West Coast.

The next speaker was [ ] said that he would like to speak politically and critically on the New York Branch. He said the Party should develop defense committees to answer the rebuttals and activities of the Milwaukee Branch. He said that the reason he left Milwaukee was because of the shabby treatment by the branch there. He also called for more specialization of SWP talents.

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The next speaker was [ ] of Chicago, who said that "ISR" has been placed in six book stores and 200 "Militants" have been placed there and only 50 returned.

The next speaker was [ ] of Boston. The next speaker was [ ] New York. He discussed the problems of internal bulletins and suggested a system be developed on space limitation as well as for decorum of speech. He recalled the last internal bulletin prepared by Seattle which used the words such as "political gangsterism" and "undemocratic party leadership." He called for restraint in language used in internal bulletins. He said therefore he was going to move for the creation of a subcommittee to explore these two problems for all future internal bulletins.

The next speaker was [redacted]

Summary by [redacted]

A vote was held on the [redacted] motion and it was carried by a voice vote.

A motion was made to accept the organization report by voice vote and it too was accepted.

[redacted] rose and said that he acknowledged the presence of VINCENT R. DINE and his contribution to the convention and also wanted to send a telegram of communication to [redacted] and [redacted] in Los Angeles" advising them of the convention activities and the sending of tapes, so forth and so on.

This motion for a telegram to [redacted] and [redacted] was passed unanimously.

[redacted] then rose and said that the YSA plenum would hold its meeting at 10:00 a.m. on September 17, 1965, at 116 University Place.

The convention was adjourned at 1:00 and was told to reconvene at 2:30 for the election of National Committee. This session of the convention was closed to all visitors and alternate delegates. Only ones who were allowed to attend were fraternal delegates and regular duly-accredited delegates.

[redacted] a Negro male from Seattle was also a delegate. [redacted] was there as a visitor. [redacted] was also there as a visitor.

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### CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE REPORT

The following individuals were appointed to the Credentials Committee. They were:

[redacted], St. Louis

[redacted], Twin Cities

[redacted], Berkeley-Oakland Branch

[redacted] (or [redacted], Chicago Branch

[redacted] New York Branch (?)

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The Credentials Committee met on the eve of September 4, 1965, with the following statistics regarding the convention:

There were exactly 144 official delegates to the September 3-6, 1965, Convention of the SWP. Out of this total, 60 were official delegates, 39 were alternate delegates, and 45 were fraternal delegates. The average age of the official delegates was  $33\frac{1}{2}$  years of age. The average age of alternate delegates was  $27\frac{1}{2}$ . The average age of fraternal delegates was  $46\frac{1}{2}$ . Broken down by sexes there were 45 male delegates and 15 official female delegates; there were 21 male alternate delegates and 18 female alternate delegates; there were 33 male fraternal delegates and 12 female fraternal delegates. The actual delegates averaged ten years per person years of service in the SWP; alternate delegates averaged  $5\frac{1}{2}$  years per person years of service in the Party;

and fraternal delegates averaged 25 years per person years in the Party. The over-all total of number of years of service in the Party for all delegates was 1,954 or 14 years average years in the Party per delegate.

Regarding union affiliation, there were 26 delegates with union affiliation; 13 alternate delegates with union affiliation; and 10 fraternal delegates with union affiliation. Of those individuals with previous political experience there were 3 delegates, 4 alternates, and 3 fraternal. Of those individuals involved in mass organization movement, specifically in the anti-war movement, there were 3 delegates, 3 alternates, and no fraternal.

To the best of my knowledge, there were 15 branches represented at this convention and they included: New York, Seattle, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Denver, Twin Cities, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Los Angeles, Oakland-Berkeley, Newark, San Francisco, Boston.

In addition to the 144 official delegates to the convention, there were at all times approximately 150 to 250 visitors attending the convention at all times. A visitor gained entrance to the convention by being vouched for by a Party member and was given a card for future entry. They were permitted to attend all sessions except the last session on the afternoon of September 6, 1965, at which time the election of national officers was conducted.

The following list represents approximately half of the official credential file of the SWP Convention, September 3-6, 1965. These names were taken from cards which were signed by official delegates, alternate delegates, and fraternal delegates. These cards also included the individual's branch, his sex, his age, occupation, number of years in the Trotskyist Movement, previous political affiliation, present and previous union affiliation, and other mass organizations.

[redacted], Boston Branch, alternate delegate, 24 years of age, male, electrical apprentice, five years in Trotskyist Movement, no previous political affiliation, union affiliation: B.E.W., mass organization: SDS.

[redacted], Boston, alternate delegate, age 23, female, occupation housewife, no previous years experience in the Trotskyist Movement.

[redacted] Boston, fraternal delegate, age 33, male, electrical technician, eleven years in Trotskyist Movement.

[redacted] Boston Branch, 60 years of age, male, printer, 30 years in Trotskyist Movement, belongs to the Typographical Union.

[redacted] Boston Branch, delegate, age 24, occupation cook, one and three-fourths years in the Trotskyist

Movement, previous political affiliation: YSA, union affiliation: Cooks, Bakers, and Pastry Union.

[redacted] Boston Branch, delegate, 50 years of age, female, production worker, 29 years in Trotsky Movement, belongs to the AF of L Rubber Workers.

[redacted] Boston, alternate delegate, 27, female, student, four years in Trotskyist Movement.

[redacted] Chicago Branch, delegate, age 24, male, seven years in Trotsky Movement.

[redacted] Chicago Branch, alternate delegate, 21, female, student, one year in Trotsky Movement.

[redacted] Chicago Branch, alternate delegate, 23 years of age, chemical worker, five years in Trotskyist Movement, belongs to the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Union.

[redacted] (alternate spelling [redacted]), delegate, age 25, female, teacher, 3½ years in Trotsky Movement, previous experience: Republican Party, belongs to A.F.T. Union. Chicago Branch.

[redacted] (alternate spelling [redacted]), Chicago Branch, delegate, age 26, male, occupation: 1401 Programmer, 3 years in Trotskyist Movement, previous political affiliation: Republican Party, Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

[redacted] Chicago Branch, delegate, age 30, male, engineer, 15 years in Trotsky Movement, previous political affiliation: "Socialist - Zionist".

[redacted] Chicago Branch, fraternal delegate, age 39, female, occupation: officer, 26 years in Trotsky Movement, previous political affiliation: The Red Falcons.

[redacted] Chicago Branch, alternate delegate, 22, female, occupation: Key punch operator, one year in Trotsky Movement, previous political affiliation: YPSL and YSA.

[redacted] Chicago Branch, alternate delegate, age 24, female, occupation: waitress, 6 years in Trotsky Movement.

[redacted] Cleveland Branch, fraternal delegate, age 47, female, occupation: proofreader, 23 years in Trotsky Movement, previous political affiliation: SP, union affiliation: ITU.

[redacted] Cleveland Branch, alternate delegate, age 33, male, occupation: attorney, two years in Trotsky Movement, previous political affiliation: CORE.

[redacted] Cleveland Branch, alternate delegate, age 23, female, 3½ years in Trotsky Movement.

[redacted] Cleveland Branch, delegate, age 24, male, occupation: moveman, 3½ years in Trotsky Movement, union affiliation: IAM.

[redacted] Cleveland Branch, alternate delegate, age 49, female, occupation: Secretary-Treasurer, Business Representative, Meat Cutters Union, 13 years in Trotsky Movement.

[redacted] Cleveland Branch, fraternal delegate, age 64, male, occupation: sculptor, 28 years in Trotsky Movement.



[redacted] Cleveland Branch, fraternal delegate, age 43, male, occupation: tool grinder, 23 years in Trotsky Movement.

[redacted] Cleveland Branch, delegate, age 30, male, occupation: electrical engineer, 2 years in Trotsky Movement.

[redacted] Cleveland Branch, delegate, age 40, male, occupation: chemist, 2 years in Trotsky Movement, previous political affiliation: Communist Party.

[redacted] Denver Branch, delegate, age 36, male, occupation: carpenter, 19 years in Trotsky Movement.

[redacted] Denver Branch, delegate, age 35, female, occupation: Vari-Typist, 9 years in Trotsky Movement.

[redacted] Detroit Branch, alternate delegate, age 22, student, 1½ years in Trotsky Movement, previous political affiliation: SDS.

[redacted] Detroit Branch, fraternal delegate, male, age 32, occupation: Branch Organizer, 13 years in Trotsky Movement, previous political affiliation: CP and SP.

[redacted] Detroit Branch, delegate, age 23, male, occupation: machinist, 3 years in Trotsky Movement, previous political experience: YPSL and YS.

[redacted] Detroit Branch, delegate, age 21, female, occupation: secretary, 4 years in Trotsky Movement.

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[ ] Detroit Branch, alternate delegate, age 18, male, occupation: stockkeeper, one year in Trotsky Movement, previous political affiliation: YPSL and NAACP.

[ ] Detroit Branch, delegate, age 22, male, occupation: student, 3 years in Trotsky Movement.

[ ] Detroit Branch, delegate, male, age 19, occupation: Student, Wayne University, 1½ years in Trotsky Movement.

[ ] Detroit Branch, fraternal delegate, age 51, female, occupation: printer, 29 years in Trotsky Movement.

[ ] Detroit Branch, alternate delegate, age 21, presently unemployed, 3½ years in Trotsky Movement.

[ ] (alternate spelling [ ]), Detroit Branch, alternate delegate, age 30, female, occupation: substitute teacher and vari-typist, 9 years in Trotsky Movement.

[ ] Detroit Branch, fraternal delegate, male, age 52, occupation: modelmaker, union affiliation: UAW, 20 years in Trotsky Movement.

[ ] Detroit Branch, fraternal delegate, age 49, male, occupation: printer, 30 years in Trotsky Movement, union affiliation: ITU.

[ ] Detroit Branch, fraternal delegate, age 43, female, occupation: printer, 25 years in Trotsky Movement.

[redacted], Los Angeles Branch, delegate, age 57,  
male, occupation: estimator, 30 years in Trotsky Movement.

[redacted], Los Angeles Branch, age 36, male, occupa-  
tion: accountant, 8 years in Trotsky Movement, previous political  
affiliation: NAACP and Civil Rights Committee.

OSCAR COOVER, Los Angeles Branch, delegate, age 45,  
male, occupation: carpenter, 27 years in Trotsky Movement, previous  
political affiliation: Spartacist youth leader and Vietnam Committee  
and CORE.

[redacted], Los Angeles Branch, delegate, age 75,  
male, 39 years in Trotsky Movement, previous political affiliation:  
CP, SP, union affiliation: Painters Union.

[redacted] Los Angeles Branch, alternate delegate,  
age 21, female, occupation: salesgirl, 3 years in Trotsky Movement.

[redacted] Los Angeles Branch, delegate, age 22,  
male, occupation: Organizer, 2½ years in Trotsky Movement.

[redacted], Los Angeles Branch, delegate, age 20,  
occupation: unemployed, 30 years in Trotsky Movement. (Note:  
[redacted] is actually approximately 60 years of age, 5'11",  
white, crewcut hair, 185 pounds, ruddy complexion.)

[redacted] Los Angeles Branch, alternate delegate,  
age 22, male, occupation: student, 3 years in Trotsky Movement.

[redacted], Los Angeles, delegate, age 40, female,  
occupation: housewife, 16 years in Trotsky Movement.

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[redacted] Los Angeles Branch, delegate, age 51, female, occupation: student, 24 years in Trotsky Movement.

[redacted] delegate, age 34, female, occupation: housewife, 7 years in Trotsky Movement.

[redacted] Minneapolis Branch, alternate delegate, age 23, male, occupation: computer programmer, 3 years in Trotsky Movement, previous political affiliation: Republican Party, FPCC, and YSA.

[redacted] Minneapolis Branch, alternate delegate, age 18, male, occupation: mailman at McQuay, Inc., 1½ years in Trotsky Movement.

[redacted] Milwaukee Branch, delegate, age 45, occupation: machine shop, 25 years in Trotsky Movement, previous political affiliation: YPSL and SP.

[redacted] Milwaukee Branch, delegate, age 42, male, occupation, weld set-up, 25 years in Trotsky Movement, previous political affiliation: YPSL, union affiliation: UAW.

[redacted] Milwaukee Branch, age 33, occupation: extruder operator - plastics, 13 years in Trotsky Movement.

[redacted] Milwaukee Branch, alternate delegate, age 42, male, occupation: supervisor IAM, 10 years previous affiliation, 15 years in union.

[redacted] Milwaukee Branch, alternate delegate, age 33, female, architectural draftsman, 5½ years in Trotsky Movement.

[redacted] New York Branch, fraternal delegate, age 38, occupation: garment cutter, 18 years in Trotsky Movement.

[redacted] New York Branch, delegate, age 34, male, occupation: writer, 3½ years in Trotsky Movement.

[redacted] New York Branch, fraternal delegate, age 54, occupation: Militant, 31 years in Trotsky Movement.

[redacted] New York Branch, fraternal delegate, age 42, occupation: printer, 20 years in Trotsky Movement.

[redacted] New York Branch, fraternal delegate, age 25, occupation: YSA functionary, 4½ years in Trotsky Movement, previous political affiliation: FPCC.

JOE HANSEN, New York Branch, fraternal delegate, age blank, occupation: writer, (nothing else listed).

[redacted] New York Branch, fraternal delegate, age 39, female, occupation: office, 20 years in Trotsky Movement.

[redacted] New York Branch, fraternal delegate, age 64, male, occupation: Party worker, 31 years in Trotsky Movement.

FARRELL DOBBS, New York Branch, fraternal delegate, age blank, occupation: Party worker, 31 years in Trotsky Movement.

[redacted] New York Branch, fraternal delegate, age 58, occupation: National Director, SWP, 30 years in Trotsky Movement.

[redacted] New York Branch, delegate, age 25, male, occupation: ISR, Militant, 2½ years in Trotsky Movement, former political affiliation: CP.

[ ] New York Branch, alternate delegate, age 39, male, occupation: machinist, 11 years in Trotsky Movement.

[ ] New York Branch, delegate, age 29, male, occupation: copy editor, 5 years in Trotsky Movement.

[ ] New York Branch, alternate delegate, age 26, occupation: clerk, 4 years in Trotsky Movement, previous political affiliation: YPSL and FPCC.

[ ] New York Branch, alternate delegate, age 27, occupation: welfare worker, 4 years in Trotsky Movement.

[ ] New York Branch, delegate, age 24, occupation: painter, 4 years in Trotsky Movement.

[ ] New York Branch, fraternal delegate, age 60, occupation: free lance, 31 years in Trotsky Movement, previous political affiliation: CP, LA.

Above information has all been developed from cards which the above individuals executed upon presenting their credentials to the SWP Convention. The card was signed and executed by the individual named. It represents approximately half of the official delegation to the September 3-6, 1965, National Convention of the SWP. It should also be noted that many of these cards do not contain all the information requested. This fact was noted by the Credentials Committee and in the case of some of the individuals the Credentials Committee took the liberty of estimating the information. In the case of JOE HANSEN,

his age was estimated at approximately 55 and his association in the Trotskyist Movement was estimated at approximately 25 years. In the case of FARRELL DOBBS, his age was estimated at 65 and his association in the Trotskyist Movement was estimated at 30 years.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

The following number of points of observation:

[ ] and [ ] of the Twin Cities Branch advised [ ] that they would like very much to travel to St. Louis shortly and assist he and his branch in "The Militant" subscription campaign. [ ] got [ ]'s phone number and address and said he would call him before he made the trip. [ ] advised them both to contact [ ] first.

[ ] was introduced as the Organizer of the Philadelphia Branch and she in turn said that she had a daughter living in Cuba.

Others observed at the convention included [ ]

[ ], Mrs. [ ] (she said her husband could not come this time), [ ], [ ] from Newark, [ ] from Newark, [ ], Newark.

I believe [ ] is from Seattle. [ ] is a white male employed as a fireman. [ ] is a white male about 48. [ ] was seated at the Philadelphia delegation's table.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-66078)  
ATTENTION: SA PLAYMAN

FROM : SUPERVISOR JOHN S. TEMPLE

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN  
RACIAL MATTERS (CIRM)  
IS - C

DATE: 10/7/65

DEADLINE 10/26/65

The next quarterly report regarding CIRM will be due November 1, 1965, and assignments for preparation of inserts for this report are set out herein.

Each office is required to furnish a report suitable for dissemination showing the precise extent of influence in racial matters, whether the influence is by the Communist Party or by other communist groups. The report will serve as an in-depth factual analysis of the current problem of communist influence in racial matters. A comprehensive review of all pertinent files is required and all pertinent information should be catalogued and documented in accordance with the outline set out at the end of this memo.

Where specific information required by the outline is not available in office files immediate discreet inquiries should be made to obtain this; for example, if the current officers of an organization are not known, obtain their identities. However, the Bureau desires that only the names of those persons on whom a subversive characterization is available should be set forth in this report.

In characterizing these individuals furnish information as coincident with the period of activity as possible. These characterizations will no longer be included in a separate glossary, but should be a part of the item which reports the activity wherever possible. Where the source who furnishes this item cannot characterize an individual mentioned therein, then a characterization of the individual by another source should follow in the next paragraph. Check with SA PLAYMAN before preparing any characterization.

JST:jmb  
(14)

*all other  
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for  
11/18/65*

100-66078-435

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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OCT 7 1965	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

PLAYMAN

LA 100-66078

In preparing your insert leave T-symbol numbers blank but record identities of sources and location of information to one side in parentheses so that the proper T-symbol can be assigned later. If you dictate your insert it should be prepared on stencils and the documentation furnished SA PLAYMAN separately.

The following outline will be followed in the preparation of inserts and the following research and file review is assigned:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. CPUSA File # Agent

1. SCDCP

CIRM 100-66078 PLAYMAN  
CP Youth Matters 100-24346

2. W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs 100-65227

*LA CPFB*  
(Subdivide as plans, strategy, Party line, and the like made at District and lower levels, including expressions by local leaders and rank-and-file members; and plans, etc., as revealed in Party publications and other propaganda, media, directives, press releases, etc. Party expressions, when directed to a specific event covered under II, should be included under II.)

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B. OTHER COMMUNIST GROUPS

1. SWP 100-17375  
2. YSA 100-57253 OAKES  
3. Provisional Organizing Committee 100-56839 NORTH  
4. Southside Defense Committee 100-66990 THOMAS

(Subdivide each of these as indicated in Section A above.)

LA 100-66078

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

157-943	PLAYMAN	Done
157-1000		- Done
157-636		- Done
157-636B		- Done
157-636C		- Done

(Report information on communist direction and influence of and participation in racial demonstrations or other activities with racial overtones. List activities in chronological order with lettered subheadings and set out nature of event, sponsors and participating groups, total participants, number and identity of subversives involved, whether subversives directed, controlled, instigated, or merely participated, whether violence resulted and if subversives involved, arrests and court disposition of subversives, and efforts of supporting groups to avoid communist involvement. If a particular event had no communist involvement it should not be included, and in no case should it be necessary to identify a nonsubversive involved in a demonstration.)

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. NAACP	100-5589	<input type="checkbox"/>	NR
B. UCRC	100-65697	<input type="checkbox"/>	NR
C. CORE	105-255	D. GIBBS	Done
D. MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT	157-909	L. JOHNSON	NR
E. N-VAC	100-65284	<input type="checkbox"/>	NR
F. SNCC	100-63822	THOMAS	✓ Done
G. SCOPE	100-66793	MC MAHON	✓ Done
H. COUP	100-67168	ANDREWS	✓ Done

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(Set out information concerning only the local branches of the above organizations in this territory. The number of members should be indicated. Include information as to officers and others in positions of influence who have present or past subversive connections, information as to other subversives who are merely members, specific evidence of influence wielded by subversives, policy concerning communist participation in the organization (such as prohibition against communists holding office or membership), or if no such stated policy so indicate, and use and distribution of communist propaganda.)

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Date received <u>10/8/65</u>	Received from (name or symbol number) <u>Paul Sausce</u> <u>Long Beach, Calif.</u>	Received by <u>Gilbert G. Benjamin</u>
Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks) (Phone <u>BE-1-0063</u> ) <input type="checkbox"/> in person <input type="checkbox"/> by telephone <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> by mail <input type="checkbox"/> orally <input type="checkbox"/> recording device <input type="checkbox"/> written by Informant		

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:

Date

Dictated \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

Transcribed \_\_\_\_\_

Authenticated  
by Informant \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Report

Date(s) of activity

Brief description of activity or material

Announcement of People's World  
Forums to be held at Compton, Calif.  
concerning the Watts riots - The

File where original is located if not attached

Remarks:

announcement contained a return addressed envelope  
to mail the questionnaire back to 240 East 55<sup>th</sup> Street,  
Long Beach, California.

Re: CIRM

100-66078-486

Block Stamp

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
OCT 8 - 1965	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	
<u>Watts</u>	<u>Car</u>

Dear Friend:

The People's World would like to take this opportunity to invite you to participate in our Forum. Our subjects are varied and pertain to the events which are taking place at the present time, as presented in the People's World. For our next Forum we will have a speaker who will be able to give us a first hand report on what happened in Watts and why?

We presently meet at Leuder's Park in Compton, 1500 East Rosecrans. We have been meeting on Sunday afternoons at 2.p.m. approximately every two months. Notices are sent out in advance.

We would like to have your suggestions on the questions we have listed below. A card or a stamp addressed envelope will be enclosed for your convenience. We would appreciate your returning the questionnaire as quickly as possible.

Fraternally,

Forum Committee

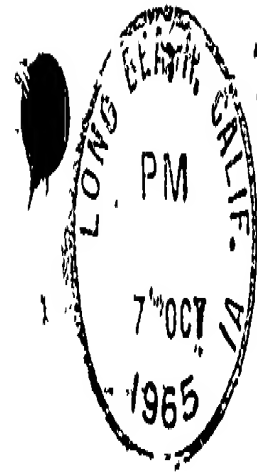
.....CLIP AND MAIL.....

1. Would you like to receive Forum literature? YES...NO....
2. Do you prefer the present location? YES..... NO.....  
Different location? Where?
3. Do you prefer a week - night Forum? YES.... NO....  
If week - night              What night?
4. Would you prefer a more relaxed atmosphere? such as a  
Restaurant?
5. Signed replies are not necessary unless you wish to do  
so. This is a poll. Thank you.

10/4/65

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b7C

[Redacted]  
Long Beach, Calif.  
90815



U.S. COAST  
1790 -  
ALWAYS F

~~4/10~~

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
1340 West 6<sup>th</sup> Street  
Los Angeles, California

Attn. Mr. Benjamin

OFFICE MEMORANDUM UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-55455)

DATE: 9/30/65

FROM: SA JOSEPH P. MC MAHON

SUBJECT: MORANDA SMITH SECTION (MSS)  
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA DISTRICT,  
COMMUNIST PARTY (SCDCP)  
IS-C

SOURCE	ACTIVITY	RECEIVED	AGENT	LOCATION
[REDACTED]	Aaron Johnson Club meeting, MSS, SCDCP, on 9/15/65.	9/16/65	Writer	[REDACTED]

Informant furnished the following information:

"September 16, 1965

"Date: Sept. 15, 1965

"Place: 1011½ Georgia Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

"Activity: Aaron Johnson Club meeting, Communist Party, Southern California District.

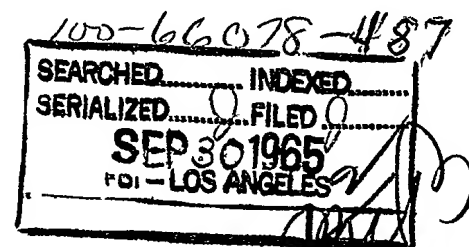
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b6  
b7C  
b7D

CC: [REDACTED]

100-44910	[REDACTED] (SI)	100-56510	[REDACTED] (SI)
100-22689	[REDACTED] (SI)	100-41954	[REDACTED] (SI)
100-66608	(CEWV)	100-57229	(MARTIN LUTHER KING)
100-59485	[REDACTED] (SI)	100-66337	[REDACTED]
100-64603	[REDACTED] (SI)		
100-67303	(SOUTH SIDE CITIZENS DEFENSE COMMITTEE)		
100-26103	[REDACTED] (SI)		
100-62251	(FREE PRESS FORUM)		
100-4963	(PETTIS PERRY)		
100-66078	(CIRM)		
97-16	("PEOPLE'S WORLD")		
100-65106	(TROPUS)		

JPM:LAL  
(18)

Read by *JPM*



File Stripped  
Initials *RC*  
Date *4/12/73*

*white notes*



LA 100-55455

"Present were:



"[redacted] made a report on the Committee to End the War in Vietnam stating that she is the only Communist on the Committee, and that their aims are to tie the Vietnam war abroad to the Civil Rights Struggle at home. The Committee is made up of representatives from most of the major Left-wing organizations and holds to Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING's slogan, 'Self Determination abroad and civil rights at home. On the evening of September 16th the committee will hold a joint meeting at the church on the corner of Prospect and Rodney, to make plans for a demonstration when President JOHNSON comes, probably Oct. 15, 16, or 17th.

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"[redacted] has been asked to join the Communist Party, and has refused on the grounds that present leadership is too intellectual and doesn't speak for the working class. He is active in the Committee to End the War in Vietnam. This committee is planning a mass meeting, probably Oct. 9 at Channing Hall. Speakers will be [redacted] and [redacted].

"The Negro members of the Communist Party held a meeting at [redacted]'s home recently and made plans to better organize the restless negroes in Watts. They have an office upstairs at 102nd street and Compton Ave. under the direction of the South Side Citizen's Defense Committee. The office will be managed by [redacted] and no white Comrades or workers are to be seen there. It is felt that under the present atmosphere white people would only bring antagonism toward the Negro comrades.

"The Free Press Forum will discuss the situation in Watts on Sept. 24, and the PETTIS PERRY Memorial will be Sept. 19 at Victoria Hall on Pico.

"Much discussion among club members was held concerning Watts as the Moranda Smith Section concentration point. It was felt

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"that the club should ask for the Teamsters union hall and area East of Alvarado and South of Temple Street to work, since some of the Spanish speaking comrades from the Echo Park section have been going to Watts with the paper, (People's World) and doing a good job distributing it. The general consensus was, if they're going to work our section we can go and work their section."

ACTION:

Informant was thoroughly interviewed concerning the above and could add nothing further.

All necessary action in connection with this memo has been taken by the writer.

INDEX:



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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA  
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

No Duplication Fees are charged for Deleted Page Information Sheet(s).

Total Deleted Page(s) ~ 1  
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